FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 016 *24 January 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Hungarian Foreign Minister's Speech in Stockholm BB 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 20 Jan]
Foreign Ministers Hold Meetings in Stockholm BB 4
Fischer-Genscher Meeting BB 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jan]
Fischer-Bodstrom Meeting BB 5
[East Berlin]
Olszowski-Cheysson-Ellemann Talk BB 5
[Warsaw]
Olszowski-Vayrynen Meeting BB 5
[PAP]
Olszowski-Moran-Andreotti Talk BB 6
[Warsaw]
Olszowski Meets Mojsov, Others BB 6
[PAP]
Varkonyi-Ellemann-Vayrynen Talk [MTI] BB 7
Andrei Meets King Gustaf BB 7
[AGERPRES]
Other Andrei Meetings BB 7
[AGERPRES]
Mladenov Meets Counterparts BB 8
[Sofia]
Mojsov Meets Palme Others BB 8
[TANJUG]
Chnoupek Meets Industrialists BB 8
[Prague]
Chnoupek Departs BB 9
[Prague
SFRY, Bloc Commentaries on Stockholm Conference BB 9
TANJUG Commentary BB 9
GDR Commentary BB 10
[Adam in BERLINER ZEITUNG 20 Jan]
Polish Commentary BB 11
[Tronski, PAP]

ALBANIA

Alia Presents Hoxha Letter to Military Brigade B 1
Editorial Blames Breakdowns for Project Failures B 2
[ZERI I POPULLIT 13 Jan]
AWP Organ Praises Role of Writers, Artists B 3
[Editorial in ZERI I POPULLIT 15 Jan]

BULGARIA

Stanishev Receives USSR Foreign Ministry Officials C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jan]
Lukanov Leaves for Moscow CEMA Committee Session C 1
Filipov Ends S.E. Asia Visit, Leaves for Home C 1
Kampuchean, Lao Reportage [cross-reference] C 1
Departure From Laos C 1
Stopover in Delhi C 2
Return Home C 2
Stanishev Receives Duarte, MPLA Delegation C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jan]
Doynov, Bonev Return From Visit to Cuba C 2
Trade, Cooperation Protocol Signed in Cairo C 3
Leaders Attend Conferences, Meetings 15-21 Jan C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR 'Fully Backs' Nuclear-Free Balkans D 1
[Zabojnik in RUDE PRAVO 20 Jan]
Shalayev Concludes USSR Trade Union Visit D 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed D 1
'United Approach' for Peace D 2
Husak Receives Delegation D 2
Shalayev Departs for Moscow D 3
Communique on Visit Issued D 3
Husak, Strougal Meet With Malta's Mintoff D 4
Lenart, Colotka Hold Talks With Polish Ambassador D 5
Foreign Trade Minister Meets French Counterpart D 5
CPCZ's Jakes on Economic Tasks, Fulfillment D 5
TU Membership Cards Exchange Nears Completion D 7
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 13 Jan]
Importance of Paramilitary Education Stressed D 7
[Klemensich in ROLNICKE NOVINY 17 Jan]
Briefs: Envoy to Romania Appointed D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED, State Bodies Issue GDR Anniversary Appeal E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21/22 Jan]
DPA on Embassies in E. Berlin After Asylum Action E 8

HUNGARY

Marjai Returns From SFRY Visit 19 January F 1
Gaspar Leads Delegation to Oslo for TU Talks F 1
Gaspar, Delegation Return F 1

Varkonyi Returns From Stockholm Conference F 1
Marjai Departs for Moscow CEMA Executive Session F 1
Defense Ministry Officials Receive GDR Officer F 1
Austrian People's Party Chairman Visits Budapest F 2
1984 Trade Accord Signed With PRC 20 January F 2
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With FRG F 2
Farms, Industry Conduct Wage Control Experiments F 3
Nemeth Examines Cadre Control, Selection F 3
[PARTELET No 1, Jan]

POLAND

Press Review Calls Sanction Easing 'Meaningless' G 1
State Council Debates Electoral Law Bill G 1
Government Presidium Analyzes Money Market G 2
Sejm Commission Accept Draft Law on Wages G 2
PZPR Commissions To Draft Long-Term Program G 3
Lech Walesa, Cardinal Glemp Meet 22 January G 3
[Vatican City]
Media Committee Defendants To Appeal Sentences G 3
Reserves Not Increased Before Price Hikes G 3
TV To Show U.S. Program on Nuclear War G 4
Warsaw, Gorzow Elect PZPR First Secretaries G 4
Warsaw Elects Wozniak G 4
Gorzow Elects Ratajczak G 4
Olszowski Outlines Current Foreign Policy G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Jan]
PZPR Officials Address Voivodship Conference G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Jan]
Defense Minister Siwicki on PZPR Tasks G 9
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 16 Jan]

YUGOSLAVIA

Kovacic, Delegation Meet Ugandan President I 1
Official Reports on Visits to Kenya,Uganda I 1
Spiljak Receives Ethiopian Official; Talks Held I 2
Iranian Economics Minister's Visit Previewed I 2
Goods Exchange Protocol With USSR Signed I 2
Gas Pipeline Contract With USSR Company Signed I 3
Data on Trade With Poland in 1983 Cited I 3
Bulgarian Articles Create 'Deep Mistrust' I 3
[Malevski in NOVA MAKEDONIJA 11 Jan]
Assembly on Religious Communities Legal Status I 4
Bosnia-Hercegovina All-People's Defense Appraised I 4
Mamula Reviews Book on Tito's Naval Policy I 5
Army Chief of Staff Attends Meeting in Slunj I 6
Federal Official Views 1983 Foreign Trade Results I 6
[Rokic in BORBA 18 Jan]

Meeting Views Price Increases Before Freeze I 7
['M.D.' in BORBA 18 Jan]
FEC Insists on Annulling Recent Price Increases I 8
[BORBA 21/22 Jan]
TU Council Discusses 1983, Current Activity I 8
Serbian Energy Plan on Crude Oil, Derivatives I 9
[Cpajak in POLITIKA 19 Jan]
Vrhovec Speaks at Bakaric Death Anniversary I 10

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH IN STOCKHOLM

AU231950 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Address by Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, at the 19 January afternoon session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe]

[Text] Mr Chairman, I respectfully greet you, as well as all participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. I express our satisfaction with the fact that, according to the agreement achieved at the Madrid meeting, the first phase of the conference has begun its work. According to our belief, the fact that the opening of the conference is taking place with the participation of foreign ministers increases the importance, and at the same time, the responsibility of this conference.

My government has been supporting the convocation of this conference from the beginning. I hope that the Stockholm conference will be successful and the name of the Swedish capital will go down in the annals of European security and cooperation as an important venue.

We are aware of the fact that our consultations are not taking place in an ivory tower, that they are not isolated from the outside world. In spite of this, it is our opinion that the Stockholm conference can accomplish successful work despite unfavorable international conditions. We believe that, also in the current situation, there is a possibility, and increased importance, for the Stockholm conference to set an example and lead to constructive results.

No Substitute for Other Negotiations.

The Stockholm conference is adding a new dimension to the all-European process by extending the first opportunity to continue talks on the military bearing of European security with the participation of 35 states. Although this forum cannot replace bi- and multilateral talks on arms reduction, it is a new and important step. Confidence- and security-building measures do not mean immediate disarmament, but considerably contribute to halting the arms race, to the promotion of talks on genuine disarmament, and and to the strengthening of mutual trust.

It is a fundamental requirement that such measures be genuine and effective, indeed strengthen confidence and security, and later promote agreement on the reduction of arms and on disarmament.

Detente Has Come to a Sudden Standstill

The Hungarian People's Republic is firmly convinced that the Helsinki process is in the fundamental interests of European peoples. My government has always actively supported the implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Final Act, and has acted accordingly both in internal affairs and international relations. We consider the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting an important lesson inasmuch as it has shown that it is possible to determine aims that correspond to common interests and to reach agreement under difficult international conditions. Such an achievement encourages us to contend that even in the present tense situation the potentials of the Helsinki process have not been fully explored and -- given the joint effort of every participating state -- this conference will live up to its mandate and be of decisive importance.

At the same time we see with regret that the process of detente has been driven to a stalemate by steps taken by certain signatory countries since the late seventies. These steps do not promote cooperation and trust, but increase tension and mistrust between countries of different social systems and have provoked a new round of the arms race.

The principal reason for the deterioration of the European situation is that leading NATO circles are seeking to tip the historically established balance of military power and obtain military supremacy. A concrete manifestation of this is the start of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. The deployment of new American missiles in West Europe has put a halt to Soviet-American talks in Geneva on European nuclear weapons and is negatively influencing other arms reduction forums.

We Consider the Soviet Countermeasures Well-Founded

In the present situation the member-states of the Warsaw Pact are forced to take counter-measures in order to maintain the military balance of power. The Hungarian Government considers necessary and justified the steps of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. We endorse the stand that if the U.S. and its Western allies are prepared to return to the situation before missile deployment, the Soviet Union will take similar action.

The start of the West European deployment of missiles, taking into account its consequences, has created a new situation in Europe from several points of view. Both politically and militarily, there has been a deterioration in the conditions for European security, and this change also unavoidably influences the possibilities for furtherance of the European security process. The countries participating in the all-European process are confronted with the question of which way to continue to progress. One possibility is that the negative trends directed towards upsetting the military balance of power will triumph, which will lead to a deepening of military confrontation and increase distrust on our continent and may also set back East-West bilateral relations.

We invariably promote the only reasonable alternative -- the reduction of tension, continuation of the European security process, reduction of tension, continuation of the European security process, reduction of the risk of military confrontation and development of normal international cooperation. The Hungarian delegation to the Stockholm conference will work accordingly in the spirit of Helsinki and Madrid.

We are convinced that today it is necessary to give priority to peaceful relations instead of military confrontation, and to reciprocal security and common interests in cooperation. At the same time it is also clear that the weakening of relations or a lack of dialogue make the assertion of common interests and the emergence from the current strained situation more difficult.

In the present international situation optimal achievement at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security depends decisively on the political will of the participants and the seriousness of their intention to reach agreement. We, on our part, are ready to contribute to this according to our possibilities. We do this with the conviction that the opportunities given by the Stockholm conference must be exploited to the maximum, and in the course of the work all-European interests must be taken into consideration.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is ready to continue efforts aimed at reducing political and military tension and maintaining the necessary dialogue and we make every effort to develop Hungary's bilateral relations with countries of different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and reciprocal advantages.

We believe that the countries must jointly oppose the arms race, because there is no logical alternative to peaceful coexistence in our era.

An easing of the increased dangers and disarmament agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security can be achieved only through joint efforts by governments. Joint efforts must be directed, much more today than before, towards the solution of controversial questions through political means, substantive negotiations, and the realization through the lowest possible level of armament of the developed military balance of power. We consider it a key question that a return to the situation before the American missile deployment in Western Europe is the basis for a reduction of armaments. Only such action will lead to the assurance of lasting peace.

From the Simple to the More Complex

The Hungarian Government is interested in seeing the conference comply with its mandate and work out a series of confidence- and security-building measures that supplement each other and are enforced without delay. With a view to agreement, we consider the most expedient work method for the conference to follow is from simple issues towards the more complex.

When working out confidence- and security-building measures the interests of all participant countries must be considered. Obviously, differing and conflicting views may clash when measures are approached. It is considered important that the common interests of Europe and the peoples of the world be considered a basis and that a reasonable compromise be sought. We trust that no endeavor will fail to answer the requirements of equality and equal security. According to the mandate of the conference the territorial effect of the measures should also come under the requirement of balance.

Previous Warsaw Pact Proposals

The mandate provides suitable guidance for the work of the conference. It makes it possible for the work of the conference. It makes it possible for the measures that are to be elaborated truly to strengthen trust among countries and be consistent with the principle of equality and equal security. The solutions worked out at the Helsinki preparatory conference with regard to the agenda and organization of this conference ensure appropriate prerequisites for our talks.

In our view the attention of the conference should focus on points where confidence between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO can be effectively strengthened. The intention is reflected in the proposals submitted recently by members of our alliance system, including Hungary.

I would mention, in the first place, the need to renounce using force and threatening to use force.

The Hungarian People's Republic, too, attaches particular importance to a pledge to be given by members of the two alliance systems and open to third countries that they reciprocally renounce the use of both nuclear and conventional military means and focus efforts on the development of peaceful relations. A further pledge by states participating in the European security and cooperation process that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons would equally serve parallel and common European interest:

The Government of the Soviet Union on 10 January forwarded to the governments concerned the joint proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries on beginning this year negotiations between countries on beginning this year negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact over freeing Europe from chemical weapons. We are convinced that this proposal serves the fundamental interests of all countries participating in our conference.

A Contractual, Legal Framework

In addition to the aforementioned proposals, Hungary is prepared to engage in serious and substantive talks also on the creation, under suitable conditions, of zones free of nuclear weapons in various regions of Europe. We are interested in seeing Europe free from nuclear and chemical weapons alike. Prerequisites for this can and should be created gradually. In this way it would be possible to reduce the feeling of being subject to a nuclear threat, and this is an interest of all peoples. We are prepared, of course, to take into consideration the proposals and security interests of our partners.

We hope that the NATO countries will answer on merit the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals with regard to strengthening trust and disarmament as soon as possible.

The confidence-building measures laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and their implementation also have contributed to the fact that the process of all-European cooperation has proved viable despite negative endeavors. We regard it as important that these measures and stipulations be kept in mind, expanded, and further developed by the conference. We are of the opinion that these could be accomplished already in the initial phase of the work of the conference. From the beginning our conference should concentrate its efforts on the fundamental issues that preoccupy all European countries and strive to set European confidence and security-building measures, according to the Madrid mandate, into contractual, legal frameworks.

Under the present international conditions, the success of our conference requires a serious effort by all participants. We count on active participation, a sense of reality, and positive intentions of our partners -- the NATO countries and the neutral and nonaligned countries alike. It is up to all of us to make this undertaking of ours -- which is beginning on the basis of a joint decision -- fruitful and, in this way, enable the conference, as a result of the first phase that is just beginning, to proceed to a phase devoted to European security and disarmament. I am convinced that, if the participating countries conduct their activity on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, as a long-term program of East-West relations, and the Madrid closing document, then not a further deterioration, but a continuation of the path begun in Helsinki will be the direction of European conditions.

In conclusion, I reiterate the expectation of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that, in an objective manner and a constructive atmosphere, the series of talks now beginning will contribute to the strengthening of trust and security and the promotion of the cause of disarmament in Europe. The Hungarian delegation will do everything in its power to be a helpful partner of every delegation and to promote the attainment of this goal.

FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETINGS IN STOCKHOLM

Fischer-Genscher Meeting

AU201243 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Stockholm (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, met for a talk on questions of mutual interest, that took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere in Stockholm on Wednesday afternoon. Both politicians stressed the great importance of the Stockholm conference in the present situation and spoke out in favor of the fact that all participants utilize the chance offered by that. The foreign ministers reaffirmed the view that never again must a war emanate from German soil.

Oskar Fischer stressed that at the conference the GDR supports swift negotiations and is ready to examine any reasonable proposal that can contribute to creating more trust and security. He stressed that the situation is undoubtedly burdened by the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. The damage thus done to the European treaty system must be limited by wise and prudent action.

The GDR and FRG foreign ministers also discussed the level of the bilateral relations. They agreed that these relations should be such that they will not further burden the present situation in Europe.

Fischer-Bodstrom Meeting

LD210046 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, during a meeting in Stockholm today, agreed that, assuming the good will of all the member-states, progress is possible at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament. The GDR, Oskar Fischer emphasized, will make its contribution toward constructive negotiations, in order to reach tangible results quickly.

Olszowski-Cheysson-Ellemann Talk

LD172252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, who is in Stockholm, has conferred with the foreign ministers of France and Denmark, Claude Cheysson and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. In the conversation between the foreign ministers of Poland and France, the will was expressed to enter into further political contacts. Economic relations between the two countries were also discussed. During the meeting between Stefan Olszowski and Uffe Ellemann-Jenson, particular attention was paid to the vital need to return to a policy of detente and the need to enliven Polish-Danish relations was also pointed out.

Olszowski-Vayrynen Meeting

LD181824 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm 18 Jan -- Polish and Finnish foreign ministers Stefan Olszowski and Paavo Vayrynen, both present at the Conference on Confidence Building-Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, met in Stockholm today.

The ministers exchanged opinions on the present situation on the arena of international politics. They expressed both countries' readiness to act for the improvement of international atmosphere, for detente and disarmament. Both sides voiced the conviction that the Stockholm conference makes a good plane for political dialogue which should aim to strengthen the detente and enhance security in Europe.

Both statesmen reviewed Polish-Finnish mutual relations and expressed an interest in a further development of the relationship which makes an important contribution to the cause of strengthening security in Europe.

PAP newsmen covering the Stockholm conference have learned that ministers Olszowksi and Vayrynen discussed many concrete issues concerning Polish-Finnish bilateral relations, including the prospects for Paavo Vayrynen's visit to Poland this year.

The ministers talked a great deal about Polish-Finnish economic cooperation and opined that both nations should strive to increase their bilateral trade.

Referring to international problems, both ministers concentrated their attention on the Stockholm conference, noting that they hold convergent opinions on many issues and have a common interest in its successful course. The conference should not become a forum for confrontation, but should help improve the situation in Europe, they stressed.

Olszowski-Moran-Andreotti Talk

LD191346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, who is attending the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has met the foreign ministers of Finland, Spain and Italy, Paavo Vayrynen, Fernando Moran, and Giulio Andreotti. The present international situation and the development of bilateral relations and possibilities for their further expansion were discussed during the talks.

Olszowski-Genscher Meeting

LD192343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] A meeting between Stefan Olszowski, the foreign affairs minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor and the foreign affairs minister of the FRG, took place today in Stockholm. The current problems of the international situation and the fundamental issues in the bilateral relations were discussed. Stefan Olszowski also met the foreign ministers of Sweden, Netherlands, and Greece.

Olszowski Meets Mojsov, Others

LD201859 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm 20 Jan -- Polish and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers Stefan Olszowski and Lazar Mojsov met here today to discuss some bilateral questions, including Polish-Yugoslav political contacts and economic cooperation. The two noted positive tendencies in trade between both countries, pointing to the possibilities of their further growth. Both stressed the significance of the well-developing cooperation between the PUWP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The two voiced their concern over the current state of the international situation in Europe and worldwide. They pointed to perilous consequences of heightening local conflicts.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the Stockholm conference and agreed to tighten cooperation and consultations on this matter out of their concern for ensuring favourable results of the conference to promote the cause of security and detente in Europe.

In Stockholm Minister Stefan Olszowski also met with secretary of the council for the public affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini. The two voiced their concern over the international situation and the escalation of armaments, particularly the nuclear ones, which, they said, raise a particular threat to world peace. Both emphasized that all efforts should be made to reduce tension and to return to the constructive all-European cooperation. They expressed the hope that the Stockholm conference would essentially contribute to this.

The two also exchanged views on some issues concerning the state-Church relations in Poland. Minister Olszowski and Archbishop Silvestrini positively sized up the state of relations between Poland and the Holy See and came out for their further development.

Minister Olszowski had also talks with Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen. Both ministers stressed progress in the Polish-Canadian relations in the latest period. They also voiced the will to further develop them in the scientific, economic and political areas. Both countries will take actions to promote successful course of the Stockholm conference that can play an important role in improving the climate of international cooperation and security in Europe.

Immediately after Friday's session of the conference, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, members of the delegation accompanying him and members of Poland's permanent mission at the conference met with Polish journalists, presenting them with a first assessment of the course and results of the inaugural stage of the conference.

Varkonyi-Ellemann-Vayrynen Talk

LD181854 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 18 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi exchanged views on topical international issues and bilateral relations with Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Andrei Meets King Gustaf

AU182039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 18/1/1984 -- King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia gave a luncheon to the foreign ministers attending the opening of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, in which Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei participated, too. On the occasion the Romanian minister conveyed to the Swedish sovereign and to Queen Silvia best wishes on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

The king and queen of Sweden asked that Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed cordial feelings and the best wishes.

Other Andrei Meetings

AU182037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 18/1/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, who participates in the opening of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, had interviews with the foreign ministers of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Switzerland, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, with whom he approached some of the problems regarding the development of bilateral relations and issues in the focus of the Stockholm conference, and issues of the European security in general.

Mladenov Meets Counterparts

AU201635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] We have already reported that Comrade Petur Mladenov has returned from Stockholm. During his stay in the Swedish capital for the opening of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, he held talks with the foreign ministers of Italy, the FRG, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Malta, Cyprus, Belgium, Sweden, as well as with the Vatican secretary of the public affairs council.

The basic subject of the talks was topical issues of the international situation and especially the problems discussed by the Stockholm conference.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed our country's concern about the aggravated situation in Europe, which is the result of the confrontation policy conducted by the United States with the consent of some of its NATO allies. He set forth his point of view that under the circumstances of this international situation the Stockholm conference is assuming great political importance. If the appropriate atmosphere is created at this conference it can adopt decisions likely to contribute to confidence-building and security on our continent and to the adoption of effective measures in the disarmament sector. Minister Petur Mladenov also drew attention to an important aspect of our country's foreign political activities -- namely to its Balkan policy, aimed at developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans. He dwelled in detail on the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear free zone.

During Minister Petur Mladenov's talks questions of bilateral relations between Bulgaria and the respective countries were also discussed. Minister Petur Mladenov's talks proceeded in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of sincerity.

Mojsov Meets Palme, Others

LD192059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 19 (TANJUG) -- Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has received Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov who is leading the Yugoslav delegation at the Stockholm European Disarmament Conference. Palme and Mojsov exchanged views on questions connected with the conference and stressed that no effort must be spared to bring the gathering to a successful conclusion by adopting measures that would help reduce current tensions in the world. They also discussed bilateral relations and future cooperation between Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Mojsov has had meetings with the foreign ministers of Spain, Italy, Canada and Cyprus at the conference so far. All these meetings focused on questions pertaining to the work of the conference.

Chnoupek Meets Industrialists

LD191932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is taking part in the Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe, met in Stockholm today with representatives of Swedish commercial and industrial circles.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the committee for the development of Swedish-Czechoslovak trade, were Carl-Johan Aberg, under secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Trade, and representatives of front-ranking Swedish industrial and trade companies. The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the possibilities of further development of Czechoslovak-Swedish economic contacts and cooperation in the other spheres of mutual interest.

Chnoupek Departs

LD201452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The opening part of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who attended the opening of the conference, has left for home.

SFRY, BLOC COMMENTARIES ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

TANJUG Commentary

LD210309 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 20 (TANJUG) -- The Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended today, Friday, in Stockholm, its session at the ministerial level.

According to what was heard over the last three days, all speakers agree that the situation in Europe is very delicate, and probably more complex than at any other time since the end of the Second World War. However, opinions differ in relation to measures which are to improve the climate in Europe.

These proposals, judging by speeches of the heads of delegations, will take three courses.

NATO countries, with some differences, will insist, for the most part, on preventive measures in order to reduce the risk of an unexpected attack.

The Warsaw Treaty countries, with certain nuances in stands, will mostly uphold measures of a principle character.

Neutral and non-aligned countries, in view of their well-balanced stand, have left it to their experts to work out a joint list of measures which will be proposed to the conference.

At the last day of the ministerial-level conference session the attention was particularly attracted by speeches delivered by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Vayrynen set out that Finland, as a small and neutral country, will use political means in the struggle for strengthening stability, primarily in its region, because it is convinced that it will, in this way, contribute to strengthening security in Europe as a whole.

The Romanian foreign minister urged the halt to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and appealed to all countries on whose territories the missiles are being deployed to demand that the deployment be postponed. Andrei urged the renewal of Geneva and Vienna negotiations of the two big powers and military blocs, as well as the reduction and freezing of military expenditures. He stressed the importance of creating nuclear-free zones, adding that Romania upholds initiatives for creating such regions on the Balkans and in the Nordic region.

The conference in Stockholm will resume work next Monday at the level of top government officials when, expectations are, representatives of seven non-European Mediterranean countries will take the floor in keeping with an agreement reached at the preparatory meeting in Helsinki. It is believed that after this the "Stockholm marathon" will begin.

GDR Commentary

AU232004 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Bo Adam Article: "How Real Security Can Be Created"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which opened this week, is being held at a time that is extremely critical for the continent and for peace throughout the world. The detente policy from which the European peoples and states have derived benefits that were felt by everybody in the seventies is now being exposed to its most serious test to date.

The dangers for peaceful coexistence, for interstate relations based on common sense and realism are only too well known: They emanate from those quarters across the Atlantic Ocean which -- regardless of cost -- want to deploy new missiles in Western Europe for a nuclear first strike against the USSR, to destroy the military balance in Europe and in the world at large.

But the time at which the Stockholm conference is taking place is at the same time also marked by an opposite trend: by the unanimously expressed will of the peoples of the continent to challenge Washington's course toward a nuclear exchange of blows in Europe. They do not wish to become hostages and victims of U.S. decapitation strategies.

If the Stockholm conference is to accomplish its assignment (of deliberating and deciding on confidence- and security-building measures and on disarmament in Europe), it must first and foremost discuss the basic problems of these topics. The foreign ministers of the USSR and GDR, Andrey Gromyko and Oskar Fischer respectively, pointed this out in their formal statements before the plenum. The deployment that has begun of U.S. nuclear missiles in NATO countries today constitutes the main obstacle to mutual confidence and disarmament in Europe. This is why the socialist states demand above all that this deployment be halted and that the already stationed missiles be immediately dismantled.

An urgent and essential step to create confidence and security would be if the Western nuclear powers would finally follow the example of the USSR and would in a binding manner renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. This also constitutes a touchstone that shows how seriously the verbal assertions about NATO's love for peace should be taken in view of the Pentagon's strategy of a nuclear war that can be conducted and won.

Concluding a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of those of NATO would build confidence and security.

Also on the agenda are initiatives to establish nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, as submitted by various sides. As is well known, the Warsaw Pact states have even submitted the proposal for freeing all of Europe from nuclear weapons.

Only recently, on 10 January this year, the Warsaw Pact member-states have also proposed a treaty on freeing the continent from chemical weapons. Discussing this initiative would also serve the purpose of creating confidence and security in Europe.

In their policy statements Andrey Gromyko and Oskar Fischer suggested further complexes of problems that could be deliberated on. These topics range from freezing nuclear arms arsenals and military budgets to announcing the larger military exercises and troop movements.

As Oskar Fischer stated, we are "naturally ready to examine all ideas and proposals from other participating states that are suitable to defuse the exacerbated situation and to enhance security."

This approach to the Stockholm conference shows the consistently constructive attitude of the socialist states to Europe's main problems. They are concerned with substantial results, with weighty agreements.

Polish Commentary

LD231804 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 23 Jan 84

[By PAP journalist Bronislaw Tronski]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Jan -- The issue of nuclear-free zones is repeatedly put forward at the ongoing Stockholm 35-states conference on confidence building measures and security in Europe. This is a telling proof that the idea of the Rapacki Plan is still alive and greatly inspiring to the search for concrete peace solutions, their object being areas free from nuclear weapons or curbing the role of these weapons. The necessity of coexistence would reassert itself in regional treaties on nuclear-free zones.

The recent Swedish proposal for creating a 300 km-wide atom-free corridor on both sides of the border between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty (150 km on each side), creates grounds for a fruitful dialogue. The socialist countries have accepted the idea and have even suggested widening the zone to 600 km (300 km on each side). In 1982 the Soviet Union proposed to create an atom-free zone covering the area between the mid-Atlantic and the Urals, and from the Arctic to the northern coast of Africa. There exists a proposal for an atom-free zone which would envelop the whole Scandinavia. It was put forward as early as the 1960's by the then Finnish President Urho Kekkonen. Today suggestions are for this zone to include also the Baltic Sea region. The proposal to denuclearize the Balkans has been launched again, this time by Greece's Premier Andreas Papandreou who referred to the previous proposals by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. The meeting in Athens of Balkan countries' experts (except Albania) with an eye to preparing a top-level conference on making the Balkans nuclear-free, should be considered a constructive fact. In the Mediterranean and in Africa the idea of denuclearization has also found avowed followers. There is a treaty banning nuclear arms from the Antarctica, and 22 Latin American countries signed a treaty in Tlaltelolco on a nuclear zone on this continent. In force is also a treaty banning deployment of nuclear weapons in the outer space, and on the sea and ocean floor. The movement of the so called nuclear-free cities is expanding. Of late Madrid's city Council proclaimed the Spanish capital an atom-free city. All this testifies to the hopes that the idea of denuclearization creates, to the topicality of the concept of atom-free zones as one of the important roads to saving this planet from annihilation.

ALIA PRESENTS HOXHA LETTER TO MILITARY BRIGADE

AU231359 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Tirana, January 23 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly read out the greeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans, cadres of the former 5th Shock Brigade at the big popular rally organised on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the 5th Shock Brigade in Terbac, Vlore district. It says:

Dear Comrades,

You commemorate the 40th anniversary of the 5th Shock Brigade. This is an important event in the history of the national liberation war and our army. At these joyful and impressive moments for all of you, recalling many things that link me with the date of the creation of this brigade and with all its life, spiritually I feel myself there, among you, veteran comrades. On this occasion I convey to you the warmest greetings and wishes of the Party of Labour of Albania, its Central Committee and mine.

The 5th Shock Brigade, one of the great heroic formations of our national liberation war, was encircled with glory in all the struggles it waged against the foreign occupiers and the local treacherous forces in the regions of Vlore, Kurvelesh, Gjirokaster, central and north Albania. All the battles it has waged against the German Nazi forces are an example of its lofty militant spirit.

The best sons and daughters from Vlore and Laberia, former partisans of the old cetta [guerrilla unit] of Vlore and many other units have been members of the 5th Shock Brigade. Amongst them illuminates the figure of the communist, the revolutionary ardent patriot and the renowned leader of our party and state, the unforgettable Comrade Hysni Kapo. The Hero of the People Abaz Shehu could not lead the 5th brigade as it was decided, because he fell while fighting bravely, but the party appointed another heroic son of Laberia, Comrade Shefqet Peci as commander of the brigade. All the brigade knew also the worker of the party, the distinguished son of Vlore, Comrade Manush Myftiu. The heroes of the people Dervish Hekali, Kastriot Muco, Zonja Curre, Nimete Progonati, Zaho Koka, Laze Nuro, Llambro Andoni, Hysen Cino and scores of other brave people, members of this brigade, fell with honour and we recall their memory and bow before them with deep respect and gratitude.

With lofty internationalist feelings embued by the Communist Party of Albania and the Albanian people, the effective of your brigade courageously pitched with an unrestrained drive beyond the northern borders of the country to fight together with the peoples of Yugoslavia for their liberation. Through the heroic struggle and the blood shed by the sons and daughters of the 5th brigade, 6th brigade and the other brigades of our glorious national liberation army, which made up two complete divisions, Kosovo and regions in Montenegro and Macedonia were liberated. Fighting, it pursued the German occupiers to the remote areas of Montenegro and the territories of Sandjak of Bosnia.

The heroism and internationalism of the 5th brigade and of the other Albanian brigades raised the people of Kosovo on foot. Thousands of its sons joined our partisan brigades and together helped in creating the other national liberation partisan brigades. Parallel with your heroism, the heroism of all the Albanians living in Yugoslavia came to the fore.

In common struggles, a friendship was forged between our people and the peoples of Yugoslavia, a friendship that they will never forget, they will not forget the sacrifices of our people. Someone may want to throw into oblivion all those struggles and sacrifices of the Albanian people, but history remains history and does not allow one to ignore it.

Dear Comrades,

Today, together with you, I recall all that struggle and sacrifices of the heroic people of Vlore and Laberia, I recall with honour all those outstanding fighters, I respectfully think of the youth of that time, the youth of the national liberation war and of the the youth at present that steels more and more the foundations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Socialist Albania, led by the party, in full unity with the people, has attained victories in all the fields and marches forward with firm confidence for a happy life. All these victories have been attained through innumerable sacrifices, through toil and sweat, as well as through a constant struggle that will never be interrupted against the external and internal enemies, the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social imperialists, the revisioninists and the chauvinistic and reactionary forces as well as against their lackeys and agents at home, traitors to the people, party and homeland.

In conclusion, I say to you, comrades of the 5th heroic brigade: Be always on the forefront of the work and drive in the places the party has charged you with, be loyal to the party and people to the end of your life, be closely linked with the people and listen to their opinions and wishes with the greatest care. This is a great lesson Marxism-Leninism provides us. It is a lesson that the party must constantly keep written in mind and heart and apply it everyday.

Firmly embracing

Yours Enver Hoxha

EDITORIAL BLAMES BREAKDOWNS FOR PROJECT FAILURES

AU212003 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "After Breakdown at Work Let Us Examine the Attitude and Responsibility of People Toward Work"]

[Excerpt] In addition to generally good results, some enterprises and sectors failed to fulfill their plans last year, particularly in some branches and sectors of the economy in the struggle against considerable difficulties and obstacles that had to be overcome. the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum instructed that these things should be seriously analyzed and their real causes discovered, primarily those of a subjective nature pertaining to our shortcomings in organization, management, and lack of discipline and responsibility in the fulfillment of planned tasks. The party organizations and, under their guidance, the state and economic organs and the mass organizations must look at their work from this viewpoint.

During the search for the causes of deficits created in production, construction, and so forth, breakdowns are frequently encountered. It is true that the failure of some oil enterprises to fulfill their plans during the past year, as well as some mining, geological,and other enterprises, was due to a perceptible degree to breakdowns. These account not only for a considerable proportion of working time, but have been and continue to be accompanied by large expenditures in some cases. As such, they constitute a negative and harmful phenomenon with regard to the fulfillment of tasks and the utilization of the material and technical base, as well as of funds.

The questions arise: How are these breakdowns analyzed? Are their causes and those who cause them uncovered? Is concrete responsiblitiy for breakdown and damage properly allocated?

In daily practice, when people speak about breakdown, they consider primarily the technical base, the drilling equipment, machinery, tractors, and so forth. This is technocracy. In the same way that we look at successes as being primarily the result of men's work and their creative spirit, we must also look at breakdowns from the viewpoint of the responsibility and the attitude of people toward work and work discipline.

Communists and the basic party organizations must struggle for such an analysis in the leading organs and in the working collectives. The spirit stressed by the party once again at the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum -- which said everyone should be responsible for his actions, implement the set regulations, work on the basis of technical requirements, and adhere to scientific and work discipline -- this spirit must prevail everywhere.

AWP ORGAN PRAISES ROLE OF WRITERS, ARTISTS

AU221836 Tira[illegible] ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Writers and Artists Are Going to Their Congress With Great Achievements, Ready for New Tasks"]

[Text] As was reported yesterday in the press, the Third Congress of the Union of Writers and Artists will convene in Tirana on 23 April. This is a memorable event for our entire culture, in which literature and the arts are an active and important part. Guided by the party's and Comrade Enver's teachings, our writers and artists are going to their congress with great achievements and ready for new tasks.

In the years separating the second from the third congress, our socialist literature and art scored considerable achievements. Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the reception given at the conclusion of the second congress: "There is no doubt that when you meet for your third congress, you will be so numerous that you will need a very large hall. The party devotes great attention to the training, growth in numbers, and education of writers and artists." Writers and artists have now become a great army. The number of members and candidates of the union has tripled since the second congress. This quantitative growth has also brought about important qualitative developments. A 15-year period spans the two congresses. It can be termed as the period when our literature and arts, viewed in their entirety, reached maturity. The further consolidation of the party's guiding role in literary and artistic creativity, the enrichment and deepening of the socialist substance and national and popular character, have resulted in writers and artists carrying out in an improved manner their duty as auxiliaries of the party in the work for the communist education of the masses. And not only this: The efforts for the harmonious development of all the varied genres and types of literature and the arts have produced good results.

Movies, television, our national opera and ballet, various genres of the figurative arts, and so forth, stabilized and crystallized their styles. The joint efforts of hundreds of creators, interpreters, and executors have further enriched the means of expression in the struggle against manifestations of schematism and the influence of the various isms of modernist art. All these achievements of our art of socialist realism, as the art of the only country in the world building socialism, have been attained in bitter struggle against alien manifestations and their influence in the conditions of the savage bourgeois-revisionist encirclement.

The Third Congress of the Union of Writers and Artists will take place in the light of the very important tasks stipulated by the Eighth AWP Congress for the qualitative elevation of literature and the arts through efforts to strengthen proletarian partisanship, deepen the national and popular character, tackle and deal with our revolutionary reality, elevate the ideoartistic standard, and so forth. Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed from the tribune of that congress that "the expansion of the range of themes in literature and the arts, the inclusion of the width and depth of life in literature and the arts so our writers and artists may gradually complete the great tableau of the socialist era in Albania -- all these are requirements of the times."

Our artists and writers have always had at the center of their attention the aim of raising the militant nature of their creativity. As long as art and literary work are not a monologue of the artist with himself, the artist feels that it is his great duty to deepen the form and content of his discussion so that his ideas and the philosophical and artistic message carried by the work seize people's minds and emotions, enrich their spiritual world, and mobilize them.

These are precisely the high civil motives which drive and should drive our artists and writers in their difficult, but noble creative work. Small petit-bourgeois satisfactions, the thirst to make an impression, and other such things have always been alien to our artists and writers. Their daily and continual preoccupations are and will continue to be: What problems from the life of the people and party are raised in art; with what emotional and mobilizing force are these transmitted to the reader or spectator; what rapport do they have with the truth of life, and how militant are the writers and artists in supporting the new, in unmasking the regressive, and in struggling against weaknesses and defects?

Raising the militant nature of our art and literature presupposes that the dialogue between artist and reader, or artist and spectator, become as powerful and as active as possible. This cannot be achieved as it should be without the continual efforts of our creators, interpretors, and performers to bring into art all the colors of life and of our new man with his revolutionary world and deeds. All this should be expressed in forms and structures that are detached from routine work and schematism. As in all other fields of our life, in literature and art, too, there is a need for research in content and form, a research that begins with determined work to know life and continues with efforts to select vital material and to masterfully process it so that it is changed from a fact of life into an artistic fact, and so forth. Our writers and artists do not think of the new and the original as a metaphysical denial of tradition. They have always primarily sought originality and innovation in the new revolutionary content of the work, in its philosophical and dialectical-materialist message, in the discovery of new social relations that have been brought about by socialism in its present stage, and in new forms and means of expression. However, they rely creatively upon our own tradition and progressive international traditions.

The Third Congress of the Writers and Artists Union is going to be held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution. Thus, the tasks emerging for artists and writers are even more pressing. A large number of artistic actions place numerous demands on our creators and interpreters. It is a task of the party organs and basic organizations to better direct their attention toward the problems of literature and art, keeping in mind the party's suggestion that communists are specialists of the party line in the field where they work. The period before the union's third congress will be a period of intensive work to further propagate literary-artistic creativity and to become deeply acquainted with its problems. At the same time this will be a period of intense work to analyze the situation concerning creativity in the union's district branches.

STANISHEV RECEIVES USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

AU231246 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] On 19 January, Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Sergey Kuznetsov, first deputy chief of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Konstantin Atanasov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, and by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA COMMITTEE SESSION

AU231619 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the CEMA Council, has left for Moscow to participate in the regular session of the CEMA Permanent Committee that is taking place.

FILIPOV ENDS S.E. ASIA VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

Kampuchean, Lao Reportage

For Kampuchean and Lao media reportage on the visit by a Bulgarian government delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, please see the Kampuchea and Laos sections of the 23 and 24 January Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORTS and subsequent issues.

Departure From Laos

AU211449 Sofia BTA in English 0819 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 21 (BTA) (special correspondent) -- As a result of the official talks between the government delegations of Bulgaria and Laos, agreements were signed here on cooperation between the two countries. The delegation leaders -- Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, and Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, signed a protocol on the talks and also agreements on cooperation between Bulgaria and Laos in the sphere of trade and the timber industry.

Afterwards the Bulgarian delegation left for home.

The six-day official and friendly visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos of a Bulgarian Government delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, has thus ended.

Stopover in Delhi

AU211451 Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Delhi, Jan 21 (BTA correspondent) -- The Bulgarian Government delegation led by the chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, stopped over at the airport of Delhi on their way from Vientiane to Sofia. The delegation was received by the minister of the steel industry and the mines, Mr N.K. Salve and by other officials.

At the talks which followed, there was stressed the great significance of the meeting a month ago in Delhi of the first leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Indira Gandhi for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation and for the expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and India. Information was exchanged on the implementation of the accords achieved between them. It was noted also that Bulgaro-Indian relations are progressing successfully in the best interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace in the world.

Return Home

AU212014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has returned home from an official friendship visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos as a head of a government delegation. At Sofia airport, he was welcomed by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Grigor Stoichkov, members of the government, deputy ministers, and high-ranking officials at the BCP Central Committee.

STANISHEV RECEIVES DUARTE, MPLA DELEGATION

AU231245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] On 19 January, Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party led by Mario Ruy Cartozo Duarte which is visiting in implementation of the cooperation protocol between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party.

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev briefed the guests on the topical tasks related to the forthcoming national party conference which are currently being carried out by the Bulgarian Communists.

Questions related to further strengthening relations and cooperation between the two parties were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Some topical international issues were also discussed, especially the protection of world peace and the situation in southern Africa, which has deteriorated as a result of the open military aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. The consistent solidarity of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the just struggle of the Angolan people was confirmed again.

DOYNOV, BONEV RETURN FROM VISIT TO CUBA

AU202055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stanish Bonev have returned from Cuba. They paid a working visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban CP Central Committee. Comrade Milko Balev and Manuel Eustaquio Remedio de los Cuetos, Cuba's ambassador to our country, were among those present at the airport to greet Ognyan Doynov and Stanish Bonev.

TRADE, COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN CAIRO

AU201620 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, Jan 20 (BTA corr) -- A protocol was signed here at the seventh session of the joint Bulgaro-Egyptian Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The document was signed by Mr Tsanko Gitsov, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr 'Abd az-Zaki, first deputy minister of capital investments and international cooperation of Egypt.

The protocol provides for a further extending of the trade, the economic cooperation and joint production between Bulgaria and Egypt in the fields of the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, transport, tourism, etc. Special interest was shown by the Egyptian side for the organization of agrarian complexes in Bulgaria and a desire was expressed for exchange of experience in this field as well.

Mr Tsanko Gitsov was received by Mr Wajih Shindi, minister of capital investments and international cooperation of Egypt.

LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCES, MEETINGS 15-21 JAN

AU212017 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 15 to 21 January, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a session of the Sofia People's Council Executive Committee in Sofia that adopted the city's 1984 plan and budget (1830 GMT 16 January). Aleksandrov also attended a funeral of painter Sotirov in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 January).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, attended the Kremikovtsi party organization's accountability conference in Kremikovtsi, Sofia Okrug (0900 GMT 18 January).

Stovan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended an educational conference in Sofia discussing the educational system (0900 GMT 18 January).

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, chaired a meeting of the artistic unions held in Sofia (1830 GMT 19 January). Yordanov also attended the funeral of painter Sotirov in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 January).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and member of the State Council, attended an accountability-election session of the Lenin regional party conference in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 January).

Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the funeral of painter Sotirov in Sofia (1830 GMT 20 January).

Grigor Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of construction, territorial settlement organization, and architecture, attended an accountability election conference of the Khaskovo party organization (1830 GMT 20 January).

CSSR 'FULLY BACKS' NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU231255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 84 p 7

[Sofia Correspondent Oldrich Zabojnik commentary in the "Notes" column: "First Stage"]

[Text] An event has taken place in Athens that promises to contribute to a more secure Europe. It was the first meeting of experts from Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Greece on transforming the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, which ended there on Wednesday [18 January]. A Turkish representative participated in the role of observer.

The topic under discussion is not new. Some time ago Bulgaria and Romania subscribed to this initiative and important aim; more recently it has been advanced in an updated form by Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou. The endeavor enjoys broad support among the nations of the countries involved as well as among the forces of progress and peace throughtout the continent. As has been noted on several occasions, Czechoslovakia fully backs this endeavor, because it regards it as an important contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe.

There is no doubt that the negotiating parties have embarked on a path that is not free of pitfalls and obstacles. Five countries belonging to three different formations -- the Warsaw Pact, the Nonaligned Movement, and NATO -- met at the conference table. The attainment of the set goal presupposes, first and foremost, the removal of the American nuclear weapons that have for many years been deployed in Turkey and Greece. It is precisely the United States that sees the new initiative as a threat to the continued existence of its military bases in the region. The missiles deployed there are aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries. That is why, immediately before the start of the meeting of experts in Athens, Reagan let the Greek prime minister know about his resentment of these negotiations. The United States and NATO can be expected to step up their pressure to thwart an agreement among the Balkan countries.

Working against these pressures, however, is the weight of the historical experience of the Balkan countries -- their knowledge of the tragic repercussions of imperialist "detonators" planted in this part of Europe in the past and their determination not to permit history to repeat itself. Moreover, this determination is supported by the development of bilateral relations between most Balkan states which are yielding good results. As has been announced, the first meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere; its participants exchanged in a constructive fashion views on the further course of the negotiations. They agreed on a continuation of the talks in mid-February, with the full-fledged participation of Turkey. Although the agenda contains complicated questions and problems, the solution of which will undoubtedly require some time, the first step in the right direction has been made. This is good news. It has met with the sympathy and support not only of the public in the Balkans but in the whole of Europe.

SHALAYEV CONCLUDES USSR TRADE UNION VISIT

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD201923 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Czechoslovakia: The highest representatives of the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions, Karel Hoffmann and Stephan Shalayev, signed in Moscow [as heard] today an agreement between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] on the further development of mutual cooperation.

The document deals with further development of socialist competition and raising its effectiveness in production. It also emphasizes the importance of the further development of cooperation between work collectives, particularly in the key spheres of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, such as engineering, the power industry, electronic engineering, microprocessor technology, chemistry, and so on.

In the course of their final talks, the two sides expressed unanimity in assessing all topical questions of the international situation and the world trade union movement. They pointed to the important positive role of the socialist community in the present world, and agreed that they will continue to assist actively the growth of its influence and strength, and improving and raising the effectiveness of friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the working people and trade unions of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

'United Approach' for Peace

LD201926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member Karel Hoffmann, and a delegation of the AUCCTU, headed by Stephen Shalayev, its chairman and member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium, met for the final round of talks in Prague today.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann presented to Comrade Stepan Shalayev the Antonin Zapotocky honorary badge in recognition of his exceptional contribution to the revolutionary trade union movement.

Afterwards, they signed an agreement between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the AUCCTU on the further development of cooperation between trade unions of the two countries.

The document says: The trade unions of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, together with the trade unions of other fraternal countries, will continue actively and firmly to assist the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front and achievement of a united approach by the world trade union movement in the interest of preserving and strengthening world peace.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD210619 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle received a delegation of the AUCCTU, headed by its chairman, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium, Stepan Shalayev. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Present at the reception were Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The important role and responsibility of the trade union movement in the current complicated international situation, especially in the mobilization of workers for the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and in the development of the movement for the defense of world peace was emphasized at the meeting.

In this context, the importance of an open letter, in which the trade union centers of socialist countries appealed to the Western European trade unions to cooperate in intensifying the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war, was emphasized. Also emphasized was the irreplacable role of the unions in fulfilling the program of socio-economic development of socialist society, in widening the role of the workers in management and administration, and in securing their interests and rights.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized in particular that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet trade union movement is being continually broadened, as an integral and important part of the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. The fact that their relations are being enriched by new means, and that they include, to an ever increasing degree, cooperation between enterprises and work collectives as well as between central organs, is a great contribution to this. All this contributes to both the successful fulfillment of the social tasks of the trade union movements in our countries, and to the strengthening of friendship between our nations.

Comrade Stepan Shalayev valued highly the warm welcome accorded to the Soviet trade union delegation in Czechoslovakia. He spoke with appreciation of the work of Czechoslovak unions, and of the contribution an exchange of experiences between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Unions made to increased effectiveness in their work. He also gave information about the experiences and new initiatives of the Soviet Union in fulfilling the tasks of the Soviet 11th Five-Year Plan.

Shalayev Departs for Moscow

LD211434 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of the AUCCTU, led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev, today ended its official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia and left Prague for Moscow. It was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Comrades Karel Hoffmann, Ladislav Abraham, Vaclav Bezel, and other representatives. Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

Communique on Visit Issued

LD231618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A communique on the official friendly visit by the delegation of the AUCCTU to Czechoslovakia was issued today.

It states that in the talks with the AUCCTU delegation, both sides emphasized the necessity of further developing and deepening fraternal relations and cooperation between the workers and unions of the two countries. The delegations confirmed an absolutely identical view in evaluating the current international situation and the reasons for the sharp increase in tension. They expressed the deep disquiet and concern of the working people about the dangerous escalation of tension and increased threat of war caused by the adventurist policy of U.S. reactionary circles.

They expressed deep concern over the fact that deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles has begun on the territories of certain West European countries. In this context, in the name of the workers and unions of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, both sides expressed resolute support for the measures contained in the statement of the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, of 24 November last year, the aim of which is to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. They emphasized the correctness and unavoidability of the countermeasures, including the speeding up of preparations for the development of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

The Central Council of Trade Unions and AUCCTU delegations fully supported the peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other countries of the socialist community. They emphasized that the struggle for the protection and strengthening of peace is an indivisible part of the nations' indomitable longing for freedom and independence and of the struggle against internal and foreign reaction.

The talks confirmed that the workers and unions of both states will in every way develop solidarity with all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. Both delegations noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between the workers and unions of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union is an effective factor in building socialism and communism, in strengthening the world's socialist system, and in ensuring peace and international security. They emphasized the vital importance of constantly developing workers' initiative, for the permanent growth of the people's material and cultural standard of living, on the basis of an intensive development of the national economy.

The communique concludes by stating that the AUCCTU delegation invited the Central Council of Trade Unions delegation for a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH MALTA'S MINTOFF

LD210053 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday visiting Maltese Premier Dominic Mintoff. Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was also present.

They discussed the present stage of bilateral relations and possibilities for their further widening and deepening.

Speaking about the present complicated international situation, the two sides have taken consonant or similar stands concerning the main international issues.

They especially discussed the situation in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, disarmament and peace in the world.

LENART, COLOTKA HOLD TALKS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD231458 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Poland in Czechoslovakia, Andrzej Jedynak, today visited members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, as well as other representatives.

In their conversation, they discussed the possibilities of further development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations, and the deepening of all-round cooperation between both countries.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD231514 Prague CTK in English 1342 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Paris (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, in France on a three-day visit, met here today with Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson.

He will also confer with Jean le Garrec, state secretary for planning and territorial development, and with representatives of French business and industry. He is scheduled to attend a session of the French-Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce.

Exchanges of goods between Czechoslovakia and France show a rising tendency. In the first ten months of 1983, they were worth 1,663 million francs, i.e. 13 percent more than in the same period of 1982. Czechoslovak exports were 962 million, imports from France 671 million francs.

The main export items are chemical products, textiles and metallurgical material, tractors and a wide range of engineering products.

CPCZ'S JAKES ON ECONOMIC TASKS, FULFILLMENT

LD212359 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Interview with Milos Jakes by Editor Martin Svehla, date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Svehla] In relation to the tasks the eighth session of the party Central Committee set out for our national economy, only a short period has elapsed. Nonetheless, comrade secretary, can we give some kind of assessment of the results achieved so far, and of the tasks facing us now?

[Jakes] It is true that the period that has elapsed is too short for us to be able to draw any overall conclusions, but it can be said that the eighth session has had its impact on society in the sense that it was well received, and that society and those in positions of management consider its implementation absolutely essential, and the fundamental way of improving efficiency and promoting the intensification of the national economy. Of course, the situation whereby this manifests itself in, say, a series of new or modernized products, has not come about in such a short period. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that progress toward this end is being made.

Definite conditions are being created for this purpose in the central organs, in as much as the barriers that were criticized at the eighth plenum are being eliminated, in such areas as finance, remuneration, material-technical provision, and creating prerequisites to ensure that technical development really can be more quickly implemented, so that inventions are not left lying around in trays marked "pending" -- these are the kind of conditions that are being created, and it can be said that definite steps, positive ones, in this respect have been taken. Of course, the most important thing is to include what has been achieved in the plan for 1984. But what is important above all else, and I think it is necessary to stress this, is that our norms are pitched to the right level, that these norms are progressive ones, because it is only these norms that enable us to properly assess how good people are, who deserves what, who has made some kind of contribution to society.

[Svehla] When it is a question of yardsticks, one reliable yardstick is the state plans, and in this respect, comrade secretary, it is possible to massage the results to some extent. For example, in some places they can conceal their reserves to cushion themselves for the next year; in other places they exaggerate their results to show 100 percent fulfillment rates in order to qualify for bonuses. Are things being tightened up in this respect?

[Jakes] Well, the so-called comprehensive assessments [komplexni hodnoceni] ought to help eradicate this phenomenon. My view, though, is that one of the crucial issues here is the fact that the improvements in the system will affect everyone. In the past, too, various control systems we put into operation had their effect on everyone. I would also like to stress, in addition to these economic levers, the quality of individual managers, of the collective of managers. It is important that they represent not merely the parochial interests of their enterprises and exert every effort to make sure that the enterprise plan is fulfilled with minimum effort, but that they bear in mind the needs of all of society, that is to say that they grasp the policy of the party in all its ramifications, that they understand the needs of society especially now in the complex international situation, that they simply bring these reserves out into the open.

[Svehla] The party membership meetings now in progress are an opportunity to declare definite principles in this sense, in the dialogues with leading economic workers and with production workers. What would you advise them?

[Jakes] One of the characteristics of socialism is that without the people nothing can be achieved; all the more so when it is a question of complex problems, problems that are not straightforward. So the activity and initiative of the people are crucial; their understanding is crucial in determining how we fulfill these tasks. Here, of course, it is very important that managers not underrate the opportunities for the active participation of the working people. It is not a question merely of developing socialist competition and the socialist pledge movement, which is exceptionally important, nor of ensuring that these are correctly channeled, which is even more important so far as the potential effect and contribution are concerned, but it is also a question of ensuring that the right support is given to those new forms of participation that are the starting point for new developments, whether these be the so-called comprehensive realization brigades, or whether they be the newly emerging forms of brigade method of labor and remuneration. In our present conditions, all these ways have a bearing on more efficient and more effective forms of management and decision-making, and our party attaches great importance to these. This is the kind of contribution that can be made by the party membership meetings currently in progress -- that of ensuring that the participation of the working people, whether organized on a trade union, youth organization or scientific and technological society basis, is stepped up. The important thing, though, is that there be a very active approach on the part of the leading economic workers, and also, of course, that there be the support of the social organizations and the party.

TU MEMBERSHIP CARDS EXCHANGE NEARS COMPLETION

AU161634 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "We Are Counting on Everyone"]

[Excerpts] An important event is culminating in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]: The exchange of membership cards which have been valid 10 years. The last of the 7.3 million trade unionists are receiving new documents of affiliation with the National Front's largest organization.

For the further work of trade unions it is important that trade union life be fully activated directly in trade union sectors, of which more than a quarter of a million have been established at worksites. Every trade unionist has his place in one of them, one counts with everyone. According to the valid principles, one sector should have 30 members at most. That is because in a smaller collective everyone will have the opportunity to assert himself, to feel "among his own kind." It is easier to talk, to say what one thinks, express one's ideas, findings, and recommendations in smaller collectives.

The shop steward [usekovy duvernik] who heads such a collective meets intimately each day with its individual members. He can and should therefore be well acquainted with their problems, know their attitudes as well as their endeavor to contribute to rectifying shortcomings, improving the organization of work, and achieving better common results. It is up to him to convey the opinions of his fellow workers, to energetically push through everything that is justified, but also to positively influence incorrect views. He is expected to be able to answer in a well-informed manner various questions pertaining to the multifaceted trade union work in its entire range, to be able to promptly react to unexpected situations. Another of his duties is to lead fellow workers to an active trade union life, to address members' meetings and speak at production consultations, and to be able to prepare and organize everything. Quite a lot is expected of him, really. He is to be a true confidant of the working people.

It is very important for the shop stewards to have the prerequisites to fulfill their difficult task well. It is no secret that this is often not the case in practice, that already the selection for these functions and then the systematic work with shop stewards are not always of the necessary standard.

The more than one quarter of a million shop stewards are an important component of the ROH. They are functionaries on whom much depends and who need all-round and systematic help. This should also be a permanent task of the appropriate party agencies and communists.

IMPORTANCE OF PARAMILITARY EDUCATION STRESSED

AU181355 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 Jan 84 p 4

[Stefan Klemensich article: "Paramilitary Education Is Vital; Preparing the Population"]

[Text] The CSSR paramilitary system guarantees the achievement of firm structures in paramilitary education. Its main objective is to make all Czechoslovak citizens feel keenly responsible for the fate of our socialist fatherland, make them prepared at all times to defend it and selflessly fight for its freedom and independence, and for the victory of communism.

These plans have also been projected into the activity of the individual sectors. In this sphere, the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], the SSR Ministry of Culture, the Slovak Statistical Office, the Bratislava National Committee, the territorial military staffs of the Civil Defense Organization, the Zvazarm [Union for Cooperation With the Army], and some other institutions have fulfilled their tasks best.

However, formalism causes the greatest harm in the thinking of young people. Various surveys have shown that some of the boys and girls have not rid themselves of illusions about life in the capitalist countries and about the character of imperialism in general. For this reason it will be necessary in the upcoming period to fulfill the tasks in the moral-political sphere more consistently, particularly those connected with the systematic clarification of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions with respect to the paramilitary policy of the party and state, and the tasks arising from them for paramilitary education and propaganda, because the defense of the fatherland affects all citizens of our republic. In addition to other important tasks, propaganda and the popularization of our army's mission are also important.

However, in scientific activity, too, there is still room for improvement. It is necessary to disseminate knowledge about nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, about the forms of their use, about their effects, and about means of defending oneself against them.

The results achieved in the past 3 years have shown that there has been an upswing in paramilitary education, because it has been taking place in its basic components -- in schools, enterprises, farmers cooperatives, local national committees, consumer and production cooperatives, cultural enlightenment facilities, as well as in the basic organizations of the National Front's social organizations. Compared with the preceding years, this is a success. After all, even the government committee for paramilitary education of the SSR population was striving for paramilitary education to be shifted from organizational and management levels to the basic components.

The struggle of imperialists against the socialist countries has been systematically strengthening, activating military blocs, stepping up the ideological struggle, and striving to retard their economic development. This is a fact that strengthens the social justification of paramilitary education as an integral part of the communist education of the population.

An analysis of the fulfillment of paramilitary education tasks since the 16th CPCZ Congress and the need to react to the current international situation results in the need for greater efforts and in greater demands on the development of activity in the sphere of paramilitary education. This obliges all communists to consistently fulfill tasks aimed at deepening the influence of the CPCZ's leading role, and above all its influence on the quality and effectiveness of paramilitary education, particularly in the work of party basic organizations and all-enterprise committees, and to focus the management and organizational work on ensuring the constant high standard of paramilitary education. Intensive control, and an exacting assessment -- especially of the basic management levels -- is a must.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ROMANIA APPOINTED -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Jan Papp ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the Socialist Republic of Romania. At the same time he decided to recall Josef Simon from that post. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

SED, STATE BODIES ISSUE GDR ANNIVERSARY APPEAL

AU231637 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front have addressed an appeal to all the country's citizens marking the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Here is the text of the appeal:

Dear fellow-citizens, dear friends and comrades, this year we shall celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

On 7 October, 1949, the German People's Council held its constituent session as the Provisional People's Chamber and ratified the Constitution of the GDR. Thus, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil was born. It was a turning point in the history of our country and of Europe.

The founding of this state brought about what generations of upright Germans had dreamed of and for which they had fought courageously: A Germany of peace, a life without exploitation and oppression, a secure future for their children and their grandchildren.

In all parts of the country, the working people welcomed the new republic. Wilhelm Pieck was its first president and Otto Grotewohl its first prime minister. With a great torchlight procession in Berlin on 11 October, young people affirmed their solidarity with the power of the workers and peasants. Erich Honecker, chairman of the Free German Youth, promised in a "pledge of the young" that the young generation would be true to this state at all times and would use all its knowledge and ability for the burgeoning of the new order.

Today we are able to say: The objectives set in 1949 have been achieved. Born by the will of the people, a German state which the working people were able to call their own entered history for the first time. Rising from the ruins, the GDR grew into a socialist state with a highly developed economy, an educational system recognized worldwide, a rich national culture, and a reliable national defense.

Our workers and peasants state stands on the correct side. It maintains close friendship with the country of Lenin and is firmly anchored within the community of socialist countries.

Socialist Germany, as a state of peace, from the very beginning worked for disarmament, detente and peaceful coexistence and against the new war, against nuclear genocide. Thus the GDR enriched the world by one more hope.

A bastion of antifascism and peace, the GDR enjoys the respect and sympathies of all the peoples. It stands in solidarity by the side of the worldwide anti-imperialist forces.

The first socialist German state is the work of millions, wisely led by the SED. Our alliance, the close and trusting cooperation of all the parties and mass organizations in the GDR National Front, has proved itself. Our state serves the well-being of the individual, the happiness of the people, the interests of the working class and all workers. It gives wide scope to the creative forces of its citizens.

The soil on which we stand is firm. On it we can continue to build. All those who for years and often decades have worked for this state and its prosperity have reason to be proud. We love our socialist fatherland and we protect it.

A Turning Point in History

With the founding of the GDR, a new chapter began in the history of the German people and in the history of our continent. The victory of the Soviet Union and the peoples allied with it in the anti-Hitler coalition brought liberation from Hitler fascism for the German people too. This offered us a great historic opportunity which we have used.

In 1945, the Communist Party of Germany [KPD], despite 12 years of cruel persecution and great sacrifices, led the fight without stopping even within the country itself. The communists who emerged from illegality, who were freed from penitentaries and concentration camps, who returned from exile, knew what to do and acted. They had learned the lesson of the history of the German workers' movement and, together with the revolutionary forces in the Social-Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], forged the unity of the working class.

The KPD and SPD merged to form the SED. Thus a firm foundation for the alliance of all antifascists, including the faithful of differing religious creeds and members of all strata that had learned the lessons of the fascist rule of terror, was created. In this way, a force grew that was able to remove the bases of existence of fascist German imperialism and militarism, the rule of the monopolists and junkers in the east of Germany. On our soil, the duties deriving from the Potsdam agreement were met consistently.

The revolutionary vanguard of the German working class spared no efforts or pains in order to lead, together with all progressive forces, all of Germany onto the path of peace, democracy, and social progress.

In order to prevent this and salvage its class rule, German imperialism, defeated in the war, divided the German national state which had been achieved after centuries. On the order of the Western occupation powers, the FRG was formed and was maneuvered toward a path which ran counter to the law of history. This was to erect a wall against the ideas of socialism, to perpetuate the system of exploitation, and to create the basis for the revival of imperialist Germany within the 1937 borders.

Efforts to extend the power of imperialism to the east were countered by the working people in our country by founding their own sovereign state. All attacks and attempts to blackmail or ruin the GDR and "roll back" socialism have foundered. The socialist GDR emerged as victor from the irreconcilable class struggles.

The GDR is deeply and firmly rooted in all of German history. For centuries, the working people have fought for a socially just, humane order and made great sacrifices in the peasant uprisings and class struggles in towns in the Middle Ages, during the Reformation and the great German peasant war of 1517 to 1526, in the liberation wars of 1813, and in the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1848-49.

The working class, led by its revolutionary party, has been in the vanguard of this fight for 150 years. The members of the League of Communists, led by Marx and Engels, adopted the cause of a socialist Germany. The revolutionary German social democracy, led by August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, fought for this objective. This cause was taken up by the KPD. Founded in the spirit of the November revolution by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and led by Ernst Thaelmann, it developed into a Marxist-Leninist mass party.

The revolutionary German working class has always known that its own liberation can be successful only if at the same time it brings freedom from war, crisis, exploitation, and oppression to all other working classes and strata of the country. In this spirit, it forged the unity of the working class and consolidated the alliance of all anti-fascists who proved themselves as pioneers and activists of the first hour and from whose struggle the GDR arose.

Socialism in the GDR is the heir and continuator of everything good, progressive, humane and democratic in history, because it represents progress, democracy, and humanity. The creative attitude toward German history and world history is one essential element of our socialist national consciousness.

That Which We Jointly Created

The creation and growth of the GDR corresponds to the law of world history that governs the epoch of the changeover from capitalism to socialism. The uniform, revolutionary process of the antifascist-democratic changeover has been taking place in our country since 1945 and the basis of socialism was created in the 1950's. During the 1960's, the essential tasks of the transition period from capitalism to socialism were completed. The shaping of the advanced socialist society ripened. The Eighth SED Congress in 1971 raised it to the level of a strategic task. It became more comprehensible and evident to all: The essence of socialism is to do everything for the prosperity of the people.

The first condition for all of our successes was and is the power of the working class and all of the people. Without this power, nothing else can succeed. Nobody is allowed to encroach upon it. Led by the Marxist-Leninist party and supported by the alliance of all social forces united in the National Front, our socialist state unites the political and social forces of its citizens to joint and purposeful action for socialism.

The GDR's rise is inseparably linked to the trusting cooperation of parties and mass organizations within the democratic block. The Democratic Peasants Party, CDU, Liberal Democratic Party, and NDP, parties which are friendly with the SED, and the members of the Free German Trade Union Federation, FDJ, Democratic Women's League, Cultural League of the GDR, Peasants Mutual Aid Association, Domowina, and other mass organizations are making their own outstanding contribution to the prosperity of our country. This collaboration represents the basis of the evolving socialist German nation, led by the working class.

Socialist democracy represents a great historic achievement. It safeguards fundamental human rights: the right to work, education, a home, recreation, sports, and prophylactic health care and medical attention, including in old age. It has raised active participation in the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural life to an inalienable basic right. It has realized the equality of women. Great responsibility and trust has been placed on young people. The FDJ has proved worthy of this trust during all periods of the history of our fatherland. It will continue to stand in the front line of the fighters for peace and socialism.

As our country grew, we were always guided by the laws of social development as effectively contained in Marxism-Leninism. The poisonous weed of imperialist delusions -- racism, chauvinism, glorification of aggression, and hatred toward other countries -- was eradicated. It was replaced by the ideals and values of socialism: the right to a life in peace, the quality of all citizens, the solidarity in their relations, social security and confidence in the future, personal integrity, and respect of the dignity of each individual. These values are deeply rooted in the best humanist ideas of many important figures in German history. In this way, the ideas of scientific socialism became the dominant ideology. Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism govern the thinking and actions of our country's citizens.

The people's diligence and abundance of ideas led to exemplary economic and social results. Never before in our history have the people's living conditions changed so fundamentally for the better over just two generations. If the produced national income amounted to M24 billion in the founding year of the GDR, it amounted to M210 billion in 1983.

Industry has the major share in this. Its annual production today is 13 times greater than in 1949. Many branches of industry were almost totally nonexistent in the early 1950's such as the ferrous metal industry, heavy engineering, agricultural machinery, and shipbuilding. Today we possess efficient industry with a modern structure.

Great things have been achieved in agriculture. Greater changes have taken place in the villages in the last 35 years than during the preceding centuries. From the farming community, disunited in various social strata, developed the uniform class of cooperation farmers which has taken its respected place in our society. Increasingly it is meeting its great responsibility of safeguarding the steadily improving supply of the population with food and of industry with agricultural raw materials. Grain yields per hectare have more than doubled since 1949. If 6 to 7 working hours were needed per 100 kgs of grain in the individual farming enterprises of the fifties, today only 12 to 15 minutes is all that is required.

In 1949, 29,825 homes were completed. In 1983, the figure is 197,221. After the eighth party congress, during the relatively short period since 1971, nearly 2 million homes have been newly built or modernized. Thus, housing conditions have improved noticeably for 6 million citizens of our country. In this way, the housing question, as a social problem, is being purposefully solved.

Our material standard of living has risen manifold. Social security for everyone has been created. Since 1949, unemployment has been an unknown concept for our country's citizens. While millions are unemployed under capitalism, a figure which continues to grow yearly, full employment is among the real values of socialism in the GDR.

The education privilege of the exploiting class has been broken. The last single-stage elementary school, of which there were still 668 in 1949, disappeared in 1959. The 10-class polytechnical secondary schools, vocational training for all youngsters, meet the ideal of the revolutionary German workers' movement: higher education for all the country's children.

The socialist German national culture developed a greater and greater variety of content and form. In the GDR's intellectual-cultural life, all works have their place whose ideas are committed to humanism, antifascism, democracy, international understanding, and socialism. For the first time, the cultural treasures were made accessible to the whole people. The GDR is considered a "literate country." If in 1949, nearly two books and brochures were published per inhabitant, this rose to nearly nine books and brochures in 1982. Physical culture and sports have become a firm part in the life of many.

Free medical care for all the citizens is part of our most important social achievements. Most of the infectious diseases, still feared in the early fifties, have been virtually eliminated. The GDR is today among the countries with the lowest maternal and infant mortality in the world.

A State of Peace

When we created the first German state of peace 35 years ago, our oath was: Never again must war be allowed to emanate from German soil. The fight to preserve peace then became a constitutional duty. Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism, the GDR has always followed this course.

Today, as the world enters a new, perhaps the most dangerous, period of postwar development, we are fighting still more determinedly for peace. The most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO call for a crusade against socialism. They are forcing armaments up to reckless heights. Confrontation is being dangerously sharpened by the new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG.

But our country, our continent, our world must not perish in a nuclear hell. We must increase vigilance against war. The approximate military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism represents one of the most important historic achievements of real socialism. The equilibrium has preserved peace for us and so we shall preserve equilibrium.

Today, for the first time since World War II, there rises again the danger of a war emanating from German soil, since the other German state, the FRG, against the will of the majority of the people, is being turned into a launching pad for first-strike nuclear weapons against socialism. This increases our responsibility. We are doing everything in our power to do justice to our oath.

The GDR is the first German state in which the socioeconomic bases and the causes of war politics and war were radically removed.

The GDR is the first German state which raises no territorial claims whatever toward other states, which recognizes existing borders without any qualifications, and which advocates solving all problems by exclusively peaceful means.

The GDR is the first German state in which the constitution fundamentally raises peace policy to state policy, in which there are laws which protect peace and ban all anti-peace campaigns, in which all social forces consider themselves as parts of the comprehensive peace movement.

The GDR is that German state which, through its friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and through its active participation in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, has made and is making a substantial contribution toward safeguarding peace in Europe.

Our history teaches: Socialist achievements require reliable military protection. We have always ensured this protection at the requisite level and shall continue to do so. We are defending resolutely the values of socialism. As a European vanguard of peace, the GDR advocates the implementation of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the Prague declaration of leading representatives of socialist countries in Moscow.

We demand that the deployment of more U.S. medium-range missiles be stopped immediately and that systems already deployed be removed.

We demand that the arms race be ended. We consider it necessary to take constructive steps for the limitation and reduction of armaments in East and West, according to the principle of equality and equal security. We advocate that a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations be concluded.

The Soviet Union has renounced first use of nuclear arms. We demand that all states that have nuclear weapons do likewise.

The GDR has declared its willingness to make its entire territory available for a zone of Central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. What we want is a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

Our state is and remains a consistent proponent of peaceful coexistence, of a return to detente. It will continue to exploit its international opportunities in order to have a calming effect on the world situation. We promote dialogue with all forces who want peace and understanding.

We are in favor of maintaining and developing relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of the European set of treaties. In this, special importance attaches to the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG.

The FRG Government, by consenting to the deployment of U.S. missiles, has incurred a grave responsibility. We shall do everything to limit the serious damage thus caused as much as possible. We advocate a coalition of reason.

The GDR is a state whose policy is predictable. It is dependable worldwide. We are leading the fight for peace -- now all the more. In this way, we are exercising our responsibility as part of the world peace movement.

Achievements for the Benefit of All

We are celebrating our anniversary at a time when socialism on German soil is stronger and firmer than ever. This was only possible because the policy of the SED is supported by the entire country.

If our peace for state is strong and stands firm, this itself strengthens and consolidates peace. Political stability, economic dynamism, the steady continuation of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people are of decisive importance for our contribution to safeguarding peace. We must have the appropriate defense potential at our disposal.

Socialism Opens Up Inexhaustible Resources of Human Creativity

We understand better and better how to properly use its great advantages and driving forces. The working class, in alliance with all workers under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, has always coped even with the most difficult tasks. We have all the preconditions for the further rise of our advanced socialist society.

It is true more than ever today that the decisions concerning the further advance of socialism and thus for the preservation of peace are first and foremost economic decisions. Even if the situation has now become more difficult through the sharpening of the international situation, we continue to steer the course of the main task. The 10th SED Congress resolved to adhere to this successful course, and this will remain the case.

The GDR, with its intellectual potential and its material resources, is capable of that increase in performance which is called for today and in future. This is proved already by our past course, and we are certain that our economic scope will continue to expand. It is only through growth and high efficiency of the economy that the essence of socialism makes itself felt. There is no other way.

Thus our targets are exacting ones in the interest of the whole country. In the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress, we have a scientifically founded conception based on the experiences of a policy proved over many years. On the way to intensification, we have mastered tasks in the past few years that were recently considered insoluble. With an average 4.6 percent annual growth rate of the national income, we have achieved increases over the past 13 years which no developed capitalist country can boast. We achieved these high growth rates almost exclusively through increases in productivity.

We have managed to strongly accelerate progress in efficiency and to effectively counter external economic difficulties. This was and is possible because we have learned to better use our domestic resources and to rely increasingly on the use of indigenous raw materials and their processing. At the same time, we are deepening economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Above all, we are taking with us into the future important experiences made since the time of the 10th party congress. We now know that it is possible to achieve high and stable economic growth over a lengthy period with unchanged or decreased investment of energy sources, raw materials, and stocks.

We possess valuable experiences in socialist rationalization, in increasing efficiency, and improving working and living conditions.

Since the Eighth SED Congress, material technological potential has been substantially expanded and improved. A new industrial branch, microelectronics, has sprung up. Its products and technologies increasingly penetrate all areas of our economy.

The GDR has an efficient scientific area at its disposal. Its citizens are highly educated. We have created the necessary preconditions for the successful realization of the scientific-technological revolution.

Changes in the management and planning of our economy, above all the establishment and consolidation of our combines, have significantly increased the efficiency of our socialist planned economy.

We are well prepared to meet future tasks. Our confidence is based on the proven course of linking economic and social progress inseparably and of realizing it under the leadership of the working class's party. Our confidence is based on the determination to do everything necessary to preserve and continue this policy. The decision on this is made through our own work.

Much is demanded, but efforts pay off for everyone. The results of work benefit the individual and all of society, today as well as tomorrow. While social setbacks cannot be overlooked in the capitalist countries, the material and cultural living standard of the people is being maintained and developed in the GDR.

For Our Socialist Fatherland

Dear fellow citizens, dear friends and comrades, the preservation of peace and the happiness of the people in the anniversary year of the GDR necessitate an abundance of our ideas and all our energy. We are honoring the 35th anniversary by being useful to ourselves and our just cause.

We unanimously endorse the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact. Away with the U.S. first-strike weapons from Europe. Let us do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear war.

What contribution can a citizen of our socialist fatherland make toward the maintenance of peace? Above all through individual, honest, and conscientious work rich in initiatives. In this peaceful, constructive, creative way everybody can effectively participate in the fight for peace. The 1984 plan adopted by the People's Chamber has set out the concrete tasks.

Our appeal is directed to all workers and cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, the artisans and tradesman, the members of the National People's Army and the other armed organs, all women and men, the young of the country, the veterans of the antifascist fight and labor.

We all bear a great historic responsibility for peace, for a happy future of our children and grandchildren. Let us do our best every day at every place of work, in production and administration, in science and the arts, teaching and learning, in the maintaining and reestablishment of health, the still wider pursuit of physical culture and sport and the military protection of our achievements.

In the socialist competition movement in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, science and technology are to be made still more effective for raising productivity, efficiency, and quality.

Let us turn quality work from the GDR into a worldwide recognized brand for all the products of our socialist national economy.

In the GDR's anniversary year, our homeland is to become still more beautiful and attractive. The civic campaign of the national Front entitled "Beutify our towns and villages -- join in" serves this end. We want to gain more citizens for it and purposefully use the many local reserves.

Our appeal is addressed to all intellectuals and artistis. Turn the 35th anniversary of the GDR and its preparation into a varied exhibition of our intellectual-cultural life. Increase the scientific and artistic riches of our country.

Our appeal is addressed to all fellow citizens: make our national day of celebrations the symbol of the further realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

In 3 and 1/2 decades we, in alliance with all the workers under the leadership of the SED, have gained, consolidated, and used successfully the power of the working class and all workers. Despite imperialist threats, despite attempts to hamper our economic progress, we shall proceed unswervingly on our correct path on which we have made such good progress.

Things ahead of us will not be easy, but we are prepared.

We are loyally committed to the GDR. We are strengthening it so that our lives may be enriched and made better. We protect it to preserve peace. To this, we commit ourselves also on 6 May, the day of the general elections.

Everything for the benefit of the peoples, everything for peace!

Long live the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

SED Central Committee

GDR Council Of State

GDR Council of Ministers

National Council of the GDR National Front

Berlin, January 1984

DPA ON EMBASSIES IN E. BERLIN AFTER ASYLUM ACTION

LD231612 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] East Berlin, 23 Jan (DPA) -- It appears that the diplomatic missions of Western states in East Berlin are not being guarded any more strictly on Monday by the GDR security authorities than before the spectacular action by six GDR citizens who asked for political asylum in the U.S. Embassy on Friday and were allowed to leave for West Berlin on Sunday. Even in front of the U.S. Embassy, the usual three policemen were posted.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman confirmed that after this latest incident ways of checking visitors more carefully are being considered. However, it is unquestionable that access to the embassy will continue to be free and unhindered for everyone.

Officially, access to foreign embassies for GDR citizens is regulated by a ruling that visits must first be registered at the GDR Foreign Ministry. Violations of this regulation can be punished by fines. However, as far as is known, the GDR authorities do not apply the ruling. This would also violate the declaration of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid, which the GDR signed.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM SFRY VISIT 19 JANUARY

LD201116 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Thursday from Yugoslavia after winding up talks there.

GASPAR LEADS DELEGATION TO OSLO FOR TU TALKS

LD181903 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI) -- Led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, a trade union delegation left for Oslo Wednesday to hold discussions with senior officials of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Union (LO) on bilateral relations and topical issues of the international trade union movement.

Gaspar, Delegation Return

LD201757 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- Led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the trade union delegation returned today from the Oslo talks with representatives of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation on bilateral relations and topical issues of the European trade union movement. Present to meet the delegation at Ferihegy Airport was Norwegian Ambassador Per Naevdal.

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD211924 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi has returned from Stockholm where he addressed the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe as head of the Hungarian delegation.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

LD221501 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has left for Moscow. The deputy premier is taking part in the session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIALS RECEIVE GDR OFFICER

LD210234 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- Today Colonel-General Heinz Kessler, political chief-of-staff of the GDR National People's Army and deputy minister of national defence, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary. He held talks with Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, political chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, on topical issues of cooperation among political bodies of the two fraternal armies, and met Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, secretary of state of the Defence Ministry.

AUSTRIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY CHAIRMAN VISITS BUDAPEST

LD181858 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna, January 18 (MTI) -- MTI's correspondent Andras Heltai reports: We agree with the Austrian Government that the development of Hungarian-Austrian good-neighbourly relations is even more important today than before, said Alois Mock, chairman of the Austrian People's Party, who in such capacity made his first visit to Budapest early this week. It was also his first visit to a socialist country.

In a statement to MTI's correspondent Mock said that his party consciously promotes good-neighbourly relations and highly appreciates the fact that Austrian-Hungarian relations have developed successfully over the past 15 to 20 years. People's Party Josef Klaus was the first Austrian chancellor to visit Hungary officially in 1967 and the party -- in opposition since 1970 -- invariably holds that in spite of the difference of the two social systems the political will and thus the practical possibility for cooperation is present.

His party considers it important to foster relations on the basis of realities in view of the fact that Hungary belongs to the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA and Austria to Western parliamentary domocracies. The difference of political systems, however, does not prevent the two countries from fostering good-neighbour contacts but rather urges them to do so. Encouraged by the experiences of a successful visit, the Austrian People's Party, too will seek to promote these relations, he said.

In Mock's opinion it is not so much new agreements that are needed now than existing ones to be exploited better on both sides. There are good possibilities for production, tourism, technological and third market cooperation. It is important and necessary to expand cooperation also in the field of culture, said Alois Mock.

1984 TRADE ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRC 20 JANUARY

LD201807 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (MTI) -- A further increase in bilateral turnover is envisaged in the 1984 trade and payments agreement which was signed by Chen Jie, Chinese deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Janos Ambrus, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade, in Beijing Friday.

Hungarian export is to include TV sets, medical equipment, mining machines, instruments, medicine, cable, chemical fertilizer, rolled goods and fabrics, and import mostly textiles, farm and food products, various consumer goods, chemicals and non-ferrous metals. State Councillor Chem Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met Janos Ambrus.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

LD192052 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Bonn, January 19 (MTI) -- The protocol of the 7th session of the Hungary-FRG mixed committee of economic, industrial and technical cooperation in Bonn was signed by co-chairman Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister, and Otto Lambsdorf, federal minister of economy. The mixed committee reviewed economic relations and established that in spite of more difficult conditions they would continue to develop in several areas.

There are 322 valid cooperation agreements between companies of the two countries mainly in the engineering, the light industry and the chemical industry. The negotiating parties expressed interest in promoting economic, industrial and technical cooperation. Simultaneously with the mixed committee session, representatives of Hungarian and West German companies discussed the possibilities of further developing cooperation in the engineering, electric, and the light industry with special regard to the expansion of third market cooperation and the exploration of new forms of cooperation.

Peter Veress met several leading representatives of West German industrial life and held discussions with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce.

FARMS, INDUSTRY CONDUCT WAGE EXPERIMENTS

LD231828 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- New forms of wage control are used on an experimental basis in some 100 large-scale farms and 50 manufacturing and construction companies in Hungary. Whereas the national average of wage increase is some five per cent yearly, these units can grant some ten per cent rise yearly, depending on the work done. The findings of the experiment are now assessed, and the new forms introduced in the whole country perhaps next year.

Experiments with new forms of wage control started in 1981. The present controls assure the equilibrium of the stock of goods and purchasing power, yet a steeply progressive system of taxation inhibits granting adequate award to extra output. For instance, ten per cent rise in the profitability of a company allows an annual 1.2 per cent rise in wages. Wage rises exceeding that are liable to highly progressive taxes, payable from the company's profit share fund.

There is no wage control in the experimental formula, and wages are taxed together with profit.

Companies are welcoming the form for they can pay higher wages if they cut the staff and raise profit. That helps them convince workers to stay with them.

NEMETH EXAMINES CADRE CONTROL, SELECTION

AU201650 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 1, Jan 84 pp 13-17

[Article by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Topical Aspects of Cadre Work"]

[Excerpts] Moral requirements for leaders are increasing. We can say that the overwhelming majority of them live in accordance with our socialist principles and devotedly serve the public interest and that modesty and a readiness to make sacrifices characterize their attitude. They earn respect for themselves and the cause of socialism.

Unfortunately, some leaders still hold attitudes at variance with our socialist principles. This can be seen in cases of abuses of power and trust, obtaining undue material gain, and other harmful phonomena. Such an attitude causes grave harm, destroys mutual trust between the party and the people, and engenders antagonism toward leaders. To a large degree, party sanctions meted out to some leaders also result from a violation of our moral norms. Such leaders forget the fact that trust obliges them to serve the public and that, with the power invested in them, it is not only their right but their duties and responsibilities that have increased.

We must act very strictly against any abuse of position and any attitudes infringing on our moral norms. This is demanded by the interests of the public and leaders who honorably fulfill their tasks.

Negative manifestations are frequently generalized, and this rightly offends decent leaders. Not even party and state organs always act resolutely against this. They do not repudiate unjust negative generalizations and demagogy. This, too, has contributed to the fact that social recognition for the work of leaders has declined lately. We rightly expect leaders to do their best to fulfill their duties and maintain order and discipline. It is also important that the trust and recognition shown to them be consistent with their performance. Party organs and organizations should politically support leaders who work well and not permit scope for demagogy and intrigue.

Our party's entire activity, including its cadre work, is permeated by openness and trust in the working people and leaders and by the conviction that people have the ability to develop. An important prerequisite for this is a critical and self-critical atmosphere in which it is entirely natural to speak frankly about virtues and errors alike. It always involves dire consequences when criticism and self-criticism -- these indispensable instruments of partymindedness, discipline, and education -- become blunted. One of the best ways to help leaders who commit mistakes is to apply criticism right away. It is very important that we should not "collect" deficiences in the work and attitude of leaders but call attention to them at once. Work should be appraised continously and realistically, together with its results and weaknesses.

It remains a problem that, in general, public opinion regards functionaries who have been relieved of their positions or placed in a humbler job as "failures." Cadre replacements that are carried out right away and that are justified in a suitable manner tend to lessen doubt and enhance trust. People with successful years of self-sacrificing work behind them, people who have done a great deal for socialism but whose strength is overtaxed by the increased tasks and who have been put in a lower position or retired should be appropriately respected.

A desirable replacement is fostered also by the competition system and appointment for a definite period of time. It seems that a provision that would encourage more systematic replacements and encourage the inclusion of new forces would also be necessary with regard to party, state, and social positions. This would reduce negative appraisals arising from conditioned reactions toward personnel changes.

Recently, we have considerably decentralized cadre jurisdictions and appointment authorities. This has resulted in cadre management which resolves changes between various areas, maintains central oversight over such processes and controls them, becoming more difficult. We believe that, while continuing the practice of a rational decentralization it will be necessary also to strengthen the central requirements of cadre work, elements fostering its general requirements.

Generally, party organs at various levels exercise their jurisdiction over personnel matters correctly, and basic party organizations use their authority to express an opinion on people well. However, we also encounter misunderstandings and various inadequacies as well. Exercising authority is often narrowed down to a formal approval. Less attention is devoted to the work and attitude of leaders and to making their human values develop. Despite the deliberate decentralization, too many functions still come under the authority of party organs, including several functions that should not come under any authority or should come under that of lower organs.

For this reason, party organs are unable to deal thoroughly with everyone who comes under their authority and their work becomes formal. The Central Committee executive organs and regional and lower-level party committees would be justified in reducing the number of people who fall under their authority. This would facilitate making decisions about people where they are best known.

Subjectivism, which still exists on a fairly broad scale even today, is one of the main obstacles to a consistent assertion of the principles of cadre policy. We have progressed in overcoming it by strengthening openness, frankness, and democracy in cadre work. We rely on increasingly comprehensive views in filling leading positions and assessing work. Party resolutions and legal decrees prescribe which social organ's opinion must be sought and taken into consideration in given cadre matters. The trade unions have the right to express their opinion on people and this right has been granted to KISZ in cases involving young people. They use their right timidly at the moment.

As before, subjectivism, partiality, making use of friends, and onesidedness continue. It frequently happens that decisions are based on views confined to a narrow circle in matters of personnel; the views of those who are authorized to express them are not asked. In many cases, those who make recommendations confront the organs entitled to decide with accomplished facts and do not consult them in advance about the persons who could be contenders for the given leading positions. Because of this -- as for other reasons as well -- there are few alternate recommendations, although experiences show that personnel prerequisites for this are at hand at many more places than the number of those where it is used. This year, for instance, the organs made their decisions on the basis of alternative recommendations in the election of the first secretaries of the Heves, Szabolcs, and Somogy county party committees. Experiences are unequivocally positive. Where conditions for it exist, we should use this method more boldly.

It must also be broached that, in some areas, announcements of a competition are formal, "made to measure." It is ofen possible to know in advance which of the competitors is preferred. This practice is harmful and inconsistent with the principles of our cadre policy, with the important demand that the best suited people from a broad circle should get leading positions. This practice is apt to discredit the competition system.

Strengthening the democratic features of cadre work and deciding matters involving personnel by using comprehensive standards are the most important prerequisites for overcoming subjectivism and eliminating other shortcomings. The most important factor is that the success of the work accomplished and one's attitude should be regarded as the key thing. To lay better foundations for decisions there should be consultations with a definite group of members of the bodies in question -- the group most familiar with the area in question -- prior to deciding personnel matters. The experiences with this method, which has been applied in practice in many places, are unequivocally favorable.

We continue to profess and enforce the principle that, with the exception of party functions, every leading position in our country can be filled also by nonparty people. The essential criterion is that the person in question fulfills the requirements and is suitable for the proposed task. Greater numbers of talented nonparty people should be drawn into the leadership. This is consistent with our policy of alliance.

PRESS REVIEW CALLS SANCTION EASING 'MEANINGLESS'

LD231538 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 23 Jan 84

["Newspapers Reject U.S. Move" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Jan -- Polish newspapers today spurned last week's partial easing of anti-Polish restrictions by the U.S. as meaningless, a propaganda ploy, and a smokescreen to interfere in Poland's internal affairs with impunity. Poland needs a dialogue on equal footing, emphasized the press.

In a comment headlined "Disappointing Gesture," the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote:

"The partial lifting of some minor American restrictions against Poland is in itself a propaganda gesture and does not promise any change in the United States policies towards our country."

"Hence Thursday's decision by the U.S. Government practically does not bring any new element into the process of restoring normal Polish-American relation on equal footing, free from discrimination of any kind."

"The United States continues to usurp for itself the right to assess other countries' actions, which runs counter to worldwide accepted norms of conduct."

Another newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH added: "It is not necessary to analyse in depth the White House decisions in order to understand that these are only partial solutions, aimed at promoting American, not Polish interests."

"The decisions taken by President Reagan to lift some restrictions do not stem, surely, from the concern over the badly strained economy of Poland. Would they otherwise concern so very limited spheres? All the essential restrictions, including that on the suspension of the most favoured nation clause and the blockade of Poland's access to the International Monetary Fund in the first place, remain in force, after all. What do the "concessions" in the field of fishing and air transport mean then?"

"The decision by President Reagan (is) a sort of "smokescreen," enabling the U.S. to interfere in our internal affairs with impunity. We shall never agree to that. We are striving for an honest dialogue, i.e. in tune with the principles of international law. The United States, however, which in many cases considers itself an oracle, has evidently forgotten that the equality of parties is one of the main principles of international relations."

STATE COUNCIL DEBATES ELECTORAL LAW BILL

LD231914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Council of State today examined the People's Council Electoral Law Bill. A penetrating analysis of the jointly worked-out proposals, comments, and opinions put forward during the social consultation was made. The view was expressed that changes in the electoral law system and the holding of elections to people's councils should contribute to further stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in the country. It was stressed that they will constitute an integral part and condition of the realization of new solutions that are important to the system of government, as contained in the 1983 act on the system of people's councils and local self-government.

During the debate, views were also expressed on the variant proposals. When drawing up the bill, the Council of State was guided by the stance of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council.

The solutions approved in the bill answer the needs of consolidating the democratic electoral procedure in the (?actual) sociopolitical situation in Poland, and of strengthening the socialist state system.

The Council of State decided to send the bill to the Sejm.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ANALYZES MONEY MARKET

LD232141 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Government Presidium is in session. Last year's money market situation has been assessed and the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a prognosis of the money market situation for the first quarter of this year. The government assessed the implementation of tasks included in the Council of Ministers' 1983 program of activity. The draft Council of Ministers' decree on changes of principles to the law on pension provisions for creative [tworcy] workers and their families was approved. It is estimated that in the first quarter of the current year there will be a further equalization of the money market situation; peoples' incomes will increase by 17 percent and there will be an increased supply of goods and services.

The Government Presidium decided to analyze the money market situation every month and to react efficiently to negative events. The Government Presidium drew attention to the need to speed up the work on executive acts to laws that already have been or will be introduced soon. During the first 6 months of this year, the government plans to reduce the number of new laws and to control implementation of existing laws and decisions.

A communique on the Government Presidium meeting will be carried in tomorrow's press.

SEJM COMMISSIONS ACCEPT DRAFT LAW ON WAGES

LD240004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The draft law on principles for creating wage systems in enterprises was accepted today following many hours of discussion at a joint session of as many as four Sejm commissions, including the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, Workers' Self-Management, and Legislative Work Commissions.

As a result of many meetings and the analysis of many documents and opinions -- among others, those of the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm -- a draft law was drawn up that differs from the governmental version.

The alterations are apparent in the entire draft, beginning with the title of the law which, as Deputy Tadeusz Haladaj, chairman of a subcommission stated, cannot be along the lines of an experimental law. The completely voluntary nature of carrying out in enterprises the solutions contained in the law was also stressed more clearly than in the government draft.

The most important thing, however, is that a series of important regulations have been introduced into the law, the intention being to include them in the executive instructions. These relate inter alia to the conditions in which one goes over to the new law, the spread of wage scales and functional supplements, the procedure for the registration of works wage agreements, and the supervision of their implementation.

PZPR COMMISSION TO DRAFT LONG-TERM PROGRAM

LD182215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] A plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee commission for drafting a long-term program for the party has been held in Warsaw. The commission -- set up by resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- consists of experienced political and economic activists, scholars, workers and farmers, representatives of all sections of the population and regions of the country.

It faces the extremely important task of formulating the objectives of socialist construction in Poland, of defining the long-term directions of socioeconomic development and of the system of socialist democracy, of establishing the party's tasks and the ways in which it fulfills its leading role in the community.

Marian Orzechowski, welcoming participants in the session on behalf of the commission's chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, drew attention to the specific dimension and complexity of the obligations that the commission must meet. The period since the commission was set up has been used for discussion in working groups, for obtaining the opinions of experts and scholars [word indistinct] to formulate assessments and proposals for the program document.

LECH WALESA, CARDINAL GLEMP MEET 22 JANUARY

LD231546 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa and Primate Cardinal Josef Glemp have discussed a range of domestic issues at the weekend meeting in the Baltic port of Gdansk. The two men held their first meeting since Walesa won the Nobel Prize last autumn for his leadership of the now-outlawed Solidarity trade union. They met privately for just over 20 minutes on Sunday in a building adjacent to Gdansk's 14th-century cathedral, St. Mary's.

MEDIA COMMITTEE DEFENDANTS TO APPEAL SENTENCES

LD202239 Warsaw Domestic Service 1800 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] As we announced earlier, on 13 January the Warsaw Voivodship court pronounced the verdict in the trial of the former leader of the radio and television committee. The 7-day period during which it is possible to submit an application for a written substantiation of the verdict expired today. A PAP journalist has learned that such an application, which constitutes the so-called intention to appeal, has been submitted by the counsel for defense of all the defendants: Maciej Szczepanski, Eugenjusz Patyk, and Zbigniew Liszyk.

The public prosecutors, who asked for a substantiation of the whole of the court sentence, have also reserved the right to appeal the verdict passed on the three defendants.

RESERVES NOT INCREASED BEFORE PRICE HIKES

LD232228 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Suppliers are making efforts to better supply shops before the food price rises come into effect, said Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec in a statement for PAP. We are not accumulating any reserve stocks apart from those essential for the normal functioning of shops, the minister stated.

Recently a new wave of buying up cleansing agents has been observed in some regions. Minister Lakomiec categorically denied all rumors that their price would increase. Inventory and changing the prices of goods will begin only after the shops close Saturday.

TV TO SHOW U.S. PROGRAM ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD231843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Polish television announces that on Thursday 26 January, at 2100 on the First Program it will show a film by the American ABC network called "The Day After" [program title given first in Polish -- "Hazajutruz" -- and then repeated in English], which shows a vision of nuclear war.

WARSAW, GORZOW ELECT PZPR FIRST SECRETARIES

Warsaw Elects Wozniak

LD220610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Accountability-election conference of the voivodship party organization in Warsaw: The conference has elected members of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, the Warsaw Party Control Commission, and the Audit Commission. Comrade Marian Wozniak has been unanimously elected first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR committee. Discussion continues.

Gorzow Elects Ratajczak

LD220620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Gorzow conference has elected voivodship party officers for the new term. The post of first secretary was entrusted again to Florian Ratajczak. Present at the Gorzow conference was the secretary of the party Central Committee, Zbigniew Michalek.

OLSZOWSKI OUTLINES CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY

AU191257 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jan 84 p 5

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability-election conference in Wloclawek on 14 January]

[Text] Right now we are experiencing a difficult period in the postwar development of the international situation. For the first time since the days of the "cold war" the tension currently dominating international relations is posing a real, serious threat to world security and peace.

The American Administration will bear full responsibility for this state of affairs. Its policy, conducted with slogans calling for an anticommunist crusade, is based on plans to undermine the postwar territorial-political order in Europe created at Yalta and Potsdam, created a global antisocialist coalition, and interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist states.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Poland is doing everything it can to prevent a violation of the strategic balance and to reverse this dangerous development of events. This is illustrated by the numerous initiatives and proposals contained, among other things, in the 5 January 1983 Prague Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Declaration and in the 28 June 1983 Moscow statement. However, none of these proposals have encountered a constructive reaction from the United States and the other NATO states. Despite society's opposition in the countries of Western Europe, the first cruise and Pershing II missiles have been introduced there, destroying in this way the basis for continuing the Geneva talks. This has made it necessary for the Warsaw Pact states to take appropriate action to restore the military balance upset by NATO -- this action is unfortunately already at a new, higher, and more dangerous level. Poland is the potential target of an attack using Eurostrategic weapons. That is why we support decisions aimed at protecting the security of the socialist countries.

The West's transfer of ideological confrontation onto international relations has found expression in the attempts to block the CSCE process and take advantage of the Madrid forum in order to step up the propaganda confrontation with the socialist countries. These attempts have failed. A final document was worked out in Madrid, and the decision to convene the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe occupies a prominent position in the list of positive results emerging from the Madrid meeting. The first stage of this conference is starting in Stockholm on 17 January, devoted to undertakings described as confidence and security-building measures.

This conference has materialized thanks to the initiative of the socialist countries. This is also a subject of Poland's satisfaction. Bearing in mind the interests of European security, as well as basic national interests, we have demanded for many years that firm steps be taken toward military detente.

The Stockholm conference is commencing during a crisis in East-West relations. All this gives it special importance, but it also shows how difficult the conference might be.

We appreciate the stance of the European neutral and nonaligned states. We believe these countries will aim during the conference to reduce tension and seek pragmatic solutions that may serve to strengthen European security. Hope is also aroused by the fact that policy aimed at reducing tension and restricting armaments is gaining increasingly wide support among the European public and among more and more realistically-thinking political forces and their leaders in the West.

Despite the observed difficulties in the coming talks, Poland, in accordance with the best traditions of our foreign policy, is determined to make a constructive contribution to the Stockholm conference. We see the achievements of a good climate and concrete results during the conference as a feature leading to the implementation of one of the chief goals of Polish foreign policy -- the guarantee of peaceful conditions for the successful development of the state, for restoring detente, and for strengthening European security. The conference is also opening the possibility of once again presenting a constructive program for a return to detente that has been worked out by the Warsaw Pact states.

We place special emphasis on eliminating the possibility of using force in European relations, on stressing the importance of accord between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO states, on the nonuse of military force, and on the preservation of peaceful relations. Reducing the possibilities for using strength in European relations is especially important for Poland as a country in the center of Europe and one particularly exposed to danger during a European conflict. We also confirm our interest in creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe, eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons from Europe, curbing military expenditure, and other undertakings that serve to reduce tension in Europe.

We hope that the Stockholm conference initiates a return to European security and normal international cooperation. Making the most of this chance depends on the good will of all of its participants and, above all, on the NATO states' renunciation of their confrontation policy and of their attempts to disturb the existing balance. However, we are aware that the Stockholm conference cannot replace the forums of disarmament talks that have been interrupted so drastically recently as a result of the American arms policy.

The participation of the foreign ministers of most participating countries was announced at the opening of the Stockholm conference. We welcome this and trust that the bilateral meetings taking place at the same time will be important and useful in the development of the international situation. We ourselves intend to hold over a dozen such meeting. At the same time, we hope that the West does not merely intend to create appearances that it is continuing dialogue while simultaneously undertaking steps involving armament.

The crisis in Poland came at a time when the international situation was sharpening. Each phenomenon had an effect on the other. Poland became a tool in the hands of Western strategists during this period. Fortunately, our party and the socialist state's bodies, especially the Polish People's Army, were strong enough to stop the dangerous counterrevolutionary plans. Nevertheless, the imperialist forces have not given up their goals. New methods have been introduced in the new situation -- the policy of economic blackmail and political isolation.

As we know, this policy, too, has failed. During the difficult times for Poland, the comprehensive aid offered by the fraternal socialist states has confirmed once again that it is in the interests of Poland that ties of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries develop and strengthen and that the Warsaw Pact guarantees the security of Poland's borders. That is why regaining the confidence of our allies and reestablishing Poland's rightful place in the alliance became a vital issue for Poland. We are performing this task consistently, which is illustrated by the socialist countries' positive reaction toward the normalization process in Poland and toward the PPR leadership's political line. This is a line of emerging from the crisis on the basis of the PZPR program approved by the ninth congress and implemented under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee first secretary.

Discussing the West's current stance toward Poland, S. Olszowski said that in our contacts with the Western countries, we are encountering different approaches to the normalization of relations with our country. Poland's relations with the neutral countries are shaping up well. Dialogue is continuing with the Apostolic See.

Describing Poland's relations with the FRG, S. Olszowski stressed the shape of these. Bonn's aim for unification and its aim to win the status of a power that can jointly decide on the fate of Europe are contrary to Poland's raison d'etat and our most vital state and national interests.

We are ready to continue the normalization process with the FRG only on the basis of the 7 December 1970 treaty. We will not lack patience and flexibility in our activity to establish real accord between both states, but this requires that the FRG Government approach the matter of normalizing relations with Poland in a sincere manner.

The United States still takes an unyielding stance toward Poland. The Reagan administration does not wish to cease its instrumental approach toward Polish affairs and is applying a wide range of measures that are impermissible in relations between states bearing equal rights. It is clear that such an approach makes it impossible to normalize our relations with the United States.

There is a certain change occurring in the approach of many West European countries toward Poland. One may say that the normalization of relations with the West is becoming a fact. However, this is going to be a long process full of disruptions and clashes.

Right now we are doing a lot to create a more active Polish foreign policy toward the developing countries and make good the arrears and neglect in this sphere.

We have implemented the party's and state's foreign policy energetically during the growth of international tension and the country's difficult domestic situation. The so-called Polish issue has died at the UN forum and in the general debates we have noted sporadic references to our country's domestic situation.

It is being recognized that our country has been one of the most energetic joint creators of peace and detente throughout the postwar period, gaining the recognition of international society. Polish peace initiatives are also generally known.

We are aware that differences between states are a natural phenomenon resulting from class, national, political, and ideological differences. The point, however, is not to allow these differences to escalate into armed conflicts, for the sake of our common good. As Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski said during the meeting of trade union aktivists in Katowice, activity for the sake of peace is a "great duty toward the fatherland."

We are on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the PPR. Forty years ago, in a Europe still shaken by war, the democratic forces led by the party of the workers class correctly interpreted the course of national history. They found and established a road leading to a rebirth of independent Poland inside inviolable borders. The knowledge that Poland's development chances are inseparably connected with socialism, with cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, and with the internationalist and peaceful principles of the Marxist-Leninist concept of shaping international relations remains the unfailing signpost for our activity for today and tomorrow.

The progressing stabilization in Poland, the strengthening of the socialist state, further progress in overcoming the economic crisis, and, in particular, strengthening the party's leadership role and its ideological-political and organizational cohesion will play a fundamental role in strengthening our position in the world.

S. Olszowski praised the efforts of the Wloclawek party organization to consolidate the party ranks, as well as the energetic activity of PZPR members in the work of normalizing life in the region and rallying more and more of the voivodship's inhabitants around the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress. He stressed that the conference's business-like nature and discussions rich in constructive ideas have enabled new activity goals for the voivodship party organization in the new term of office to be worked out.

PZPR OFFICIALS ADDRESS VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

AU191807 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 16 January on pages 5 and 6 carries a report on a speech by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, delivered at the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability-election conference (500 words); a report on a speech by Tadeusz Porebski, Central Committee secretary, at the Jelenia Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability-election conference (400 words); a report on a speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Plock Voivodship PZPR Committee

accountability-election conference (400 words); a report on a speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Olsztyn Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability-election conference (350 words); and a report on a speech by Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee secretary, at the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee accountability-election conference (400 words). All of these conferences took place on 14 January.

M. Milewski describes the accountability-election campaign in Tarnow Voivodship as "characterized by a clear consolidation of strength and by renewed confidence in party policy." He complains that the number of workers belonging to the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee has dropped, but "we understood that some of them lacked faith in the fact that only a Leninist party may speak openly about its mistakes and overcome them." Commenting on the attitude of party members, Milewski says that "most party members have experienced and are experiencing a period of exceptional struggle. Despite this, they are not only holding out at their posts, but are going forward to attack more and more frequently."

Speaking at the Jelenia Gora conference, T. Porebski says of the Jelenia Gora accountability-election campaign that "the party has emerged from it stronger and organizationally more efficient. However, there is still much to do. Concern is caused by the insufficient participation of workers in party discussions and in the party organs." Further on, Porebski says that "party organizations face the huge responsibility of increasing the efficiency of management because one cannot count on a rise in employment until 1988 at the earliest."

At the Plock conference, J. Glowczyk says that "we have passed the first phase of a clash with the political adversary. Our adversaries have not gained social support -- on the contrary, they have isolated themselves from society because of their confrontation tactics." According to Glowczyk, the Plock party committee is now entering a second phase of this struggle, which may be more difficult because the battle is now entering the sphere of ideology. "Therefore we must learn to use better and deeper arguments and explain our intentions," Glowczyk says.

At the Olsztyn conference, W. Mokrzyszczak says that "despite the various dramatic moments in socialist Poland's history, the party's programmatic concept is the only one that suits the interests of the workers and guarantees Poland's peaceful existence thanks to the alliances with the soicalist countries." He says that the party has adopted the correct path of economic action, one that is in accordance with the line of the ninth congress. "The party is regenerating itself and systematically becoming more efficient," Mokrzyszczak says. However, he adds that "we cannot wait for workers to come to us, we must meet them halfway. The party's strength lies in its close ties with the workers class and with working people."

At the Bielsko-Biala conference, Zbigniew Michalek stressed the importance of the self-criticism that the party is making in order to break away from the mistakes it has committed. "Our party has gone through a sharp political struggle, but has emerged victorious and unweakened despite the reduced number of members." He is the only official to refer to specific economic tasks facing a voivodship, paying "great attention" to the natural resources that must be used in order to increase production. "The point is to arrange for cheap feed enabling a rise in cattle and hog breeding to be made. The system of agricultural services and their work should be improved and better use should be made of the technical resources that are available," he says.

DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI ON PZPR TASKS

AU191326 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jan 84 p 2

[Report on speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at the 14 January PZPR accountability-election conference of the National Air Defense Forces in Warsaw]

[Text] Addressing the conference, F. Siwicki extended to party organizations and all soldiers of the National Air Defense Forces thanks from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski for their effective activities during a difficult period of Poland, for the efficient discharge of their duties, and for the selfless and productive service for the people and the people's fatherland.

The ending accountability-election campaign in the PZPR organizations of the Armed Forces has made it possible to formulate the first more general conclusions, F. Siwicki said. The party has always been and is the leading, guiding, and vanguard force in the Armed Forces. Party organizations have stimulated the militancy of their members in the present class struggle against the adversaries of socialist Poland. They have also mobilized PZPR members to maintian high combat readiness and to eliminate all defects from our life. The party meetings and conferences have enabled us to fully see the strong and the weak aspects of our life and to realize that it is necessary to constantly attend to the living conditions of soldiers, no matter how urgent our service tasks are.

Speaking of the Armed Forces' active participation in the country's sociopolitical life, F. Siwicki stressed the need to strengthen the Armed Forces' ties with the people, especially young people. He then discussed at length the problems of the coming price increases and of the elections to the people's councils. He also expressed the conviction that every party member will actively participate in the election to fulfill his civic duty.

Constant efforts to improve rational and thrifty economic management continues to be one of the national tasks implemented by the Armed Forces. Rationally administering the resources at hand is a task for the entire national economy, but is of special significance in the Armed Forces. Although outlays are strictly limited and the country's potential is restricted, we have to implement defense tasks that are of increasingly higher complexity. The implementation of every new undertaking must go hand in hand with reliable economic analysis and with efforts to lower costs without in any way curtailing the desirable effects. We must be most careful in exploiting modern hardware and pay more stringent attention to the use of materials, including fuel, spare parts, and so on.

This is a task of enormous importance, because the Armed Forces are a training ground for thousands and thousands for young men every year. It is our duty to teach them military skills and to prepare them for life in a socialist society. It is our duty to train them in responsibility for the property entrusted to them, for good habits of economic management, for thrift, rational activity, and respect for public property.

Maintaining a level of high combat readiness of the Armed Forces, F. Siwicki continued, is a vital necessity at present. This necessity is a result of the extremely tense international situation, which has been caused by the United States and other NATO countries, of the continued acute international class struggle between different systems, and of the constantly increasing danger of war. The danger that imperialist countries can disturb the military balance in the world has shifted from the sphere of announcements and preparations to the stage of practical implementation, as also attested to by the present deployment of the new military systems in Western Europe.

Despite unceasing peace efforts made by the socialist countries, the development of the international situation indicates that the world will continue to brush against the danger of an armed conflict in the near future. That is why we must make broadly conceived defense efforts.

It is the statutory duty of party members, especially of party members who are soldiers, to tell this truth to every citizen and to unmask the plans of the political adversary, who wants to put in question the desirability of our defense efforts.

Even the most correct arguments have to be backed by action. That is why we must present them to soldiers through direct and highly individualized educational work and through fostering their ideological attitudes. This is a duty for all cadres, regardless of military skills and positions.

This applies especially to the National Air Defense Forces, which continue to maintain constant combat readiness in defense of the Polish skies in cooperation with the Warsaw Pact fraternal Armies and its chief defense force -- the Soviet Army. We are pleased with the high combat readiness of the units of the National Air Defense Forces, displayed during national and interallied exercises and shooting practice. We must perfect these skills and learn to combat the most modern means of aerial attack.

Man is the most important element in that service and work, and he will determine the effects for all our training and educational efforts, F. Siwicki said in conclusion.

KOVACEVIC, DELEGATION MEET UGANDAN PRESIDENT

LD211646 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Uganda have expressed the wish to promote their mutual relations, especially at the economic level.

Uganda President Milton Obote has received as Yugoslav delegation, headed by Federal Government member Zivorad Kovacevic, which delivered to him a message from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak.

The message sets out the traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Uganda and the importance of their further and comprehensive development. The message also points to the present unfavourable international situation, characterized by intensified bloc rivalry, and draws attention to the growingly important role the policy and movement of nonalignment play in the given international conditions.

President Obote welcomed Yugoslavia's initiative for expanding cooperation between the two countries at all levels, particularly the economic. He said the Uganda economy was rapidly overcoming the consequences of war and currently recording an annual production growth rate of 6 percent.

President Obote accepted the official invitation to visit Yugoslavia, presented to him by the Yugoslav delegation.

The Yugoslav delegation has also conferred with Uganda Foreign Minister Dr Picho Owini and Acting Finance Minister Kamanti. In the talks, the mutual interest was expressed, among other things, in developing a system of balanced trade without directly using foreign means of payment.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON VISITS TO KENYA, UGANDA

LD231859 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 23 Jan 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Nairobi, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic, who led a Yugoslav delegation on an east African tour, described its visits to Kenya and Uganda as very successful. He said Yugoslavia and Kenya had created institutional and other conditions which would considerably expand the activity of Yugoslav enterprises in Kenya. Kovacevic based his opinion on the results of last week's session of the Yugoslav-Kenyan Inter-State Committee, and exhibition of Yugoslav products, the signing of important inter-state and inter-banking agreements and the conclusion of a contract on the construction of Kenya's largest hydro-electric power project included in its five-year development plan.

In Kampala Kovacevic delivered to Ugandan President Milton Obote a message from the Presidency of Yugoslavia and an invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

In the Ugandan capital the two sides established contacts for future economic and political cooperation. Ugandan Government representatives expressed keen interest in reviving and enlarging Yugoslav-Ugandan economic cooperation, which had been considerable (?at one time). With this aim in view, Yugoslav and Ugandan businessmen will meet to discuss future arrangements in Kampala this week, said Kovacevic.

SPILJAK RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL; TALKS HELD

LD210442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 20 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak received here today, Friday, deputy head of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Fisseha Desta. Desta delivered a message on relations and noted the existence of possibilities for their further promotion. The current international situation, with focus on developments in Africa, was also discussed.

IRANIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER'S VISIT PREVIEWED

LD231138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1028 GMT 23 Jan 84

["Pool item"]

[Text] Tehran, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Iranian Economics and Finance Minister Hoseyn Namazi left here today, Monday, for Belgrade to attend a session of the Yugoslav-Iranian economic cooperation committee.

The forthcoming talks, expected here to contribute to a quicker development and diversification of economic relations between the two countries, have been given prominent coverage in the Iranian press. Last year, the value of economic exchange between Yugoslavia and Iran reached 600 million dollars, which was a 25-percent increase over the previous year.

The Yugoslavia-Iran trade is based on special mutual banking arrangements. Yugoslav enterprises are engaged in building industrial facilities in Iran.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

LD181802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 18 (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslavia-USSR trade is this year to reach six billion dollars, recording an increase of 7 percent over the last year plan.

The above is envisaged under a protocol on goods and services exchanged between the two countries signed in Belgrade, today, Wednesday.

This year, Yugoslavia is to export to the Soviet Union non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous metal products, different machinery and equipment, vessels, agriculture and food industry products, consumer goods and construction services.

Yugoslav imports from the Soviet Union are to include energy and other resources, iron and steel semi-manufactures, aluminum, [word indistinct], cellulose, synthetic rubber, machinery and equipment.

Both sides have expressed the conviction that this year, just as last, the Yugoslav-Soviet trade will exceed the plan. The same goes for the five-year economic cooperation plan under which the value of trade is to reach 32 billion dollars.

GAS PIPELINE CONTRACT WITH USSR COMPANY SIGNED

LD212206 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] The INGRA [business community for selling plant, installations and equipment, and designing and constructing industrial premises] in Zagreb, and the Soviet company Soyuzmashproimport signed in Zagreb today the contract on the construction of the second phase of the Siberian gas pipeline through which the Soviet Union will deliver gas to the countries of Western Europe. The value of the business is $66 million.

DATA ON TRADE WITH POLAND IN 1983 CITED

LD232331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 23 (TANJUG) -- During 11 months of 1983 the value of Yugoslav-Polish trade amounted to 525 million U.S. dollars, which is by 50 per cent over the corresponding period of the last year.

As trade between the two countries in the last year is estimated at nearly 580 million dollars, it is certain that a drop, which started in 1979, has been stopped.

Although during 1983 Yugoslavia recorded a deficit of 23 million dollars in trade with Poland (because the rates of imports and exports were not coordinated), the structure was highly favorable. In Yugoslav exports to Poland machinery and equipment accounted for 35.4 per cent, while the share of raw materials and semi-finished goods in imports amounted to 52.4 per cent, it was emphasized at a session of the Yugoslav chamber of economy's section for Poland in Belgrade today (Monday).

A highly significant share of Yugoslav-Polish trade in 1983 of 25 percent developed through production cooperation and specialization. [sentence as received] Mutual deliveries in the sphere of machinery and equipment production amounted even to 40 per cent of their total bilateral trade.

According to a recently signed protocol for 1984, the value of Yugoslav-Polish trade should rise by further 15 per cent and amount to 700 million U.S. dollars. Yugoslav deliveries to Polish partners are planned to amount to 50 million dollars.

BULGARIAN ARTICLES CREATE 'DEEP MISTRUST'

AU211616 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 11 January on page 4 carries a 700-word report from Sofia by its permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski on literary reviews and articles carried by Bulgarian media on the occasion of the death anniversary of writer Dimitar Talev and the publication of a collection of poems by "Cominform emigre" Venco Markovski.

"The appropriation of Macedonian history, behind which clearly hide determined aspirations," Malevski says, "is a constant of Bulgarian policy and propaganda. Every opportunity and every reason that could serve as a pretext are used for a Cato-like persistent repetition of empty claims of an alleged Bulgarian character of Macedonia and for Bulgarianizing the Macedonian people's liberation struggle."

Malevski then says that "although these articles and reviews were presented in the form of literary reviews, all of them are charged with high propaganda tension, and thus it can be concluded that this is their main goal."

Further discussing these reviews, Malevski says they contain less a literary than a nationalist aspect. They are full of reference to Macedonian Bulgarians and contain claims that the leaders of the Ilinden Uprising [in 1903] were "prepared to give their lives for the freedom and name of Bulgaria."

Malevski concludes his report by saying: "It is convincingly demonstrated once again that Bulgaria has no desire to cease its activity on appropriating the Macedonian people's history, behind which greater-Bulgarian pretensions can be clearly seen. Such 'literary reviews,' viewed more broadly and through the prism of similar literary articles, as well as public speeches of high military personalities, demonstrate that what is involved is a coordinated activity that cannot but evoke deep suspicion and very deep mistrust as regards real Bulgarian intentions. At present, when attempts are being made at certain moves in bilateral Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and wider afield in the Balkan area, this suspicion is directly a great obstacle for a normal development of this process."

ASSEMBLY ON RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES LEGAL STATUS

LD211113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The chambers of the Bosnia and Hercegovina Assembly today held separate sessions during which the delegates considered several questions concerning the promotion of the sociopolitical system, current economic activity, and the implementation and innovation of several republican laws.

The delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber acquainted themselves with the public discussion on the draft constitutional amendments, during which over 140 organs, organizations and communities expressed their views and suggestions, and determined their stances on them.

The delegates of this chamber listened to the explanation of the report on the application of the republic law on the legal position of religious communities which was submitted by Miso Vucicevic, chairman of the commission for these questions. The delegates assessed that on the whole relations with the religious communities are in keeping with the constitution and the law. They recommended that during the year all assemblies of the sociopolitical communities should discuss the implementation of this law in their areas and that the republic assembly should be informed on the implementation of the assembly's conclusions on this subject by the end of the year.

Examining this question within the framework of the regular working program of the assembly, the Sociopolitical Chamber stressed the need for consistent implementation of this law as regards religious freedoms and actions against their abuse. The Chamber adopted the report on the implementation of the law on the legal position of the religious communities as well as the stances and views expressed by its corresponding committee. During the discussion of this report, cases were mentioned when legal provisions were violated by the religious communities, as well as cases of sectarian attitudes toward religious questions adopted by individuals.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE APPRAISED

LD210454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina is reported to have noted today that major results have been achieved in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Significant experience has been gained but certain difficulties and problems in ensuring financial means, goods reserves and in general material supplying of all-people's defense and social self-protection have also surfaced. Although 0.5 percent of the national income in Bosnia-Hercegovina is set aside for all-people's defense and social self-protection, in view of accelerated inflation the possibilities of implementing the plans and programs of the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection are limited in real terms.

Despite this, notable results have also been achieved in developing and building up the territorial defense, in organizing and training civil defense, in the intelligence and reconnaissance service, in the system of communications, as well as in the planning process in all-people's defense and social self-protection.

MAMULA REVIEWS BOOK ON TITO'S NAVAL POLICY

LD201912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Rijeka, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- On Thursday, 19 January, Branko Mamula, fleet admiral and federal secretary for national defense, received in Rijeka Tomislav Pilepic and Draga Zdunic, directors of the publishing houses "Otokar Kersovani" of Opatija and "Spektar" of Zagreb, and Rijeka journalist Milorad Kovacevic who presented him with the book "Tito and the Sea." Tomorrow's issue of NOVI LIST carries a statement by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, in which he says that he shares the view of competent people that the book "Tito and the Sea" is a successful work.

Homage to this publication is a direct homage to the man who devoted exceptional attention to the sea and seamanship and to the whole of the Tito era, marked by those faraway years when he worked as a shipbuilding worker in Kraljevica and a party organizer in this part of our country in 1926, Admiral Mamula said. "Tito's decision to form the navy in 1942 showed his ability to grasp at the right time what was important, that is that the national liberation struggle in a littoral country cannot successful develop without including the sea. It is unknown whether anyone else up to then, in such conditions and in such a manner, also organized the naval forces in the liberation struggle and in the armed struggle which was waged. He grasped that the navy would be indispensable to complete the historical work in the era in which he was the leader. The historic task was the unification of places estranged from the motherland. They included the islands Istria with Rijeka, the Slovene Littoral and Zadar, of which our peoples were deprived for many years. He grasped that this work could be achieved by suitable maritime and naval forces. This was the essential thing Tito introduced into our navy. By these forces, organized both at sea and ashore, he prevented all combinations directed against the Yugoslav interests in the Adriatic.

"Then came the time of recovery and reconstruction of the country. As you know, Tito always relied on our own efforts. This was the basis of his strategy, the basis of his doctrine. He asked us to consider the ways of creating cadres, cadres for the navy as well as for the merchant navy and shipbuilding and all other profiles of cadres. Second, he asked for the development of technology to enable us to rely on our own efforts. The development experienced by our shipbuilding was also experienced under the direct leadership of President Tito. As a true fighter for peace, he was one of the organizers of the Nonaligned Movement, and this is how he also considered our maritime industry and shipping, as well as our tourism."

Emphasizing that the defense of the country at sea is as valuable as its entire potential, Admiral Mamula concluded: "Tito took into account all the important elements of our international position. Among other things, he paid much attention to the relations with our neighbors.

"In addition to all the problems which historically accumulated in our relations with some neighbors -- with Italy, for instance, with which a number of difficulties arose before and after the war -- this was an inheritance that appeared to burden our relations forever. However, together with the most farsighted Italian statesmen, Tito had the courage and strength to seek a solution also in this respect. Not a solution which would satisfy one generation but a historic solution. Of course, I am not saying that open questions can no longer arise but preconditions and mutual trust have been created which can help to solve the open questions in a peaceful and good-neighborly manner. This strategy was never onesided, respecting only our interests and our aims, but a strategy that was sufficiently realistic also to grasp the aims and interests of others, that is to grasp the reality of our relations in this narrow Adriatic Sea and to show the world that even in the most complex international relations it is possible to create good, friendly and good-neighborly relations and trust and to solve topical problems with a neighboring country."

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ATTENDS MEETING IN SLUNJ

LD171319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Zabreb, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- A military consultative meeting is being held at the army training ground at Slunj on the further promotion of organization and methods of schooling and education in the Zagreb Army District units and institutions. Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff, is attending this 2-day meeting of senior officers.

In addition to the host of the meeting, Col Gen Zorko Canadi, commander of the Zegreb Army District, the meeting is being attended by representatives of all the structures of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense from this army district.

The objective of the consultative meeting is, with present experience with military expert and political training of Army staff and with the most rational possible use of time and teaching aids, to contribute to raising even higher the quality of combat capability of the units of this army district.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL VIEWS 1983 FOREIGN TRADE RESULTS

AU200835 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 84 p 3

[Rokic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Jan -- Last year overall exports totaled $9.921 billion, which is 2 percent less than in the preceding year, while overall imports totaled $12.165 billion, which is $644 million less than in the preceding year. The overall trade balance ended in a deficit which was $642 million smaller than that in 1982. In 1982, exports covered 77.5 percent of imports, while last year they covered 81 percent. However, we had an even balance of payments last year for the first time in a number of years, and we might even end up with a small surplus.

This was said, among other things, by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, who, together with a group of his associates, held talks at BORBA's offices with editors and journalists of all publications of this newspaper publishing house on the results of foreign trade exchange last year and the prospects for this year. Those participating in the talks were: Milica Ziberna and Dobrila Nikolajevic, assistant federal secretaries; Aca Milosevic and Srdjan Savic, counsellors; Milos Gavrilovic, press counsellor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade; and Zoran Matovic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary.

It Could Have Been Better

The fact that exports to the convertible currency sector were $750 million greater than in the year before last, while at the same time the imports from this sector were smaller by $993 million -- this resulted from the overall orientation of our foreign trade -- is of particular importance in assessing last year's foreign trade balance. However, our exports to the countries using the clearance accounts system of payments were smaller by $752 million, while imports from this area were greater by $349 million.

Last year, exports to the Western developed countries were greater by $733 million as compared with the year before last, while imports from these countries were smaller by $633 million. Exports to the socialist countries were, however, smaller by $606 million, while imports from these countries were reduced by $170 million. And, finally, exports to the developing countries were smaller by $120 million, while imports from these countries were greater by $159 million than in the year before last.

The data on our foreign trade trends in the medium-term plan from 1979 to the end of last year is also interesting. The overall exports in this period increased by $6.794 billion to $9.923 billion [figures as published]. Imports were reduced from $14.019 billion in 1979 to $12.165 billion last year. In 1979, exports covered 48.5 percent of imports; in 1980, 59.6 percent; in 1981, 70.2 percent; in 1982, 77.5 percent; and last year 81 percent.

The assessment of the federal secretary is that the results of our foreign trade exchange could have been even better -- and they would have been -- had the economy more promptly obtained the foreign exchange needed for imports of producer goods. However, if one bears in mind that only last year we halted the decline of the social product and achieved a very small increase in it, then the 16 percent increase in exports is, undoubtedly, worthy of attention. True, this was achieved by considerable self-denial and great sacrifices, but in the present situation self-denial and sacrifices are indispensable.

MEETING VIEWS PRICE INCREASES BEFORE FREEZE

AU191521 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 84 p 1

[M.D. report]

[Text] As is known, certain provisions of the Federal Executive Council's decision on prices are being implemented differently. This was the reason for and the topic of a joint meeting of market inspectors and representatives of the Secretariat for Market and Economy from the republics, provinces, and the federation held at the Federal Executive Council.

Luka Reljic, federal secretary for market, stressed that "it is evident that efforts are being made to prevent the implementation of the decisions of the Federal Executive Council." Great differences also exist in the republics and provinces regarding the behavior in approving price increases in the period of 20-23 December 1983, when the price freeze was still being planned and the measure itself was treated as a state secret. For this reason, Reljic said, it is also necessary to perceive the political aspects of flouting the price freeze decisions.

According to the findings of market inspectors, increased prices were approved in those 3 days in 7 cases in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 3 in Montenegro, 69 in Croatia, 26 in Macedonia, 30 in Slovenia, 55 in Serbia, 4 in Kosovo, and 11 in Vojvodina. According to Luka Reljic, the price increases before the price freeze have disrupted the existing price relations, as well as the strategic goals in bringing down inflation and in protecting the standard of living.

Boza Jeftic, federal inspector, said that 50 percent of all price increases in December were adopted in the period of 20-23 December, and in doing this certain prices increased from 3.6 to 260 percent.

Today's meeting also discussed the text of an "authentic interpretation of the Federal Executive Council's decision," which will be submitted to the Federal Executive Council for discussion and adoption tomorrow.

FEC INSISTS ON ANNULLING RECENT PRICE INCREASES

AU231607 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21/22 Jan 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to a statement of the Federal Secretariat for Information at its session yesterday, the Federal Executive Council (vice president Borisav Srebric presiding) discussed a report of the findings of the Market Inspectorate on implementation of the decision on freezing prices of all products and services.

On the basis of the Market Inspectorate's report, the Federal Executive Council assessed that a significant increase in prices had occurred immediately prior to the adoption of the decision on the price freeze, particularly in ther period 19-23 December 1983.

It was decided to submit the Market Inspectorate's report to the SFRY Assembly, while the Federal Executive Council will inform the SFRY Assembly about the measures being taken for a consistent implementation of the price freeze measure.

To Reexamine Decisions

The Federal Executive Council believes that all illegally adopted decisions on price increases in the period 19-23 December last year, which flout the price freeze decision, must, in accordance with the existing regulations, be annulled. The Federal Executive Council believes that the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as of other sociopolitical organizations, oblige all subjective political forces to review and to reexamine their decisions and to take measures to return prices to their previous level, and that all those who with their behavior contributed to flouting and violating this decision should be called to account.

The Federal Executive Council also believes that the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities should discuss the situation that has arisen in connection with the implementation of the price freeze decision and that they should adopt appropriate measures in accordance with the stabilization program with the aim to consistently implement this decision.

TU COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1983, CURRENT ACTIVITY

LD180013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia today considered the documents on the international activity of the federation in 1983. The introductory report on the activity of the council and its federal committees and on the proposed activity in the current year was submitted by Josip Franic, member of the Council's Presidium.

He explained that the international activity of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia last year was part of Yugoslavia's overall position and activities on the international scene.

Assessing the situation in the world as exceptionally tense, he emphasized that in such conditions the international activities of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia grew in importance. Franic especially spoke about the workers' movement in the world and emphasized that the position of the working class is increasingly deteriorating. The trade unions in the world are increasingly revising their activities, place and role in society because they have become aware of the structural crisis, especially in the capitalist countries, he said. The factors that affect the position of our country are especially important for the international activity of the Trade Union Council in the complex and dangerous international situation, Franic assessed. According to him, these factors include the escalation of the conflict in Lebanon, the division of Cyprus, the deployment of missiles in Europe and the relations with Albania, as well as its behavior.

The Council discussed and adopted the draft report of the fund of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia for international trade union solidarity on its activity last year and this year's actions. It was emphasized that, through this fund, the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia extended help to the trade unions of the liberation organizations of Palestine, Namibia and southern Africa, some Latin American trade unions and the trade unions in some newly liberated countries. It was emphasized that a center for the training of trade union cadres would be built in Zimbabwe this year, as well as a clinic for the PLO, which was supposed to be ready last year but were delayed due to problems that arose over the plot on which the center was supposed to be built and the situation in which the PLO found itself. Despite certain earlier proposals, it was emphasized that it had been agreed not to reduce the contribution to this fund from membership fees, which amounts to 0.5 percent.

Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium who took part in the discussion on the documents, made a theoretical analysis of the world situation, especially regarding the working class and its organizations. He said that the neoconservative forces in the world are on the offensive and that this is caused by the activity of all socialist forces in the world. These reactionary forces, he said, are trying to shift all economic and other problems onto the working class in their countries as well as in the developing countries. In the new situation, the trade union organizations are still hesitant, and there are increased difficulties in the dialogue between the left-wing forces in these countries. However, Grlickov emphasized, the working class is becoming more radical, and the neoconservative forces cannot oppose it in the long term. After a thorough discussion, all proposed documents were adopted.

At its session today, the council relieved Milun Tadic of his duties as a member of the Council's Presidium because he has taken up new duties as vice chairman of the management committee of "Minel," the composite organization of associated labor. In his place, the council elected Nikola Paunovic, member of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia from the Trade Union Federation of Serbia.

SERBIAN ENERGY PLAN ON CRUDE OIL, DERIVATIVES

AU201415 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 84 p 7

[B. Cpajak report]

[Excerpt] Since it is impossible at the moment to find a permanent solution for the imports of energy raw materials, it was decided at the session of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly yesterday -- discussing the report on the problems and ways of ensuring dinar resources to finance the imports of crude oil, oil derivatives, and natural gas -- to ensure 1 billion dinars provisionally for purchasing crude oil from abroad. Namely, the National Bank of Serbia should provide 667 million dinars for that purpose to the Jugobanka Bank, through its branch, Osnovna Banka Beograd, and 333 million dinars for the Beobanka Bank.

Apart from this, these banks should, through a self-management agreement, provide the same average amount of resources used last year, and the rest should be given by other banks in the SR of Serbia.

According to the energy plan for this year, about 3 million metric tons of oil derivatives should be ensured for the republican market: 2.8 million metric tons from domestic refineries and about 200,000 metric tons from imports -- a little more from the hard currency countries than from the others. About $450 million, that is 74.25 billion dinars [figures as published] will be necessary for this. For this imports of natural gas in this year, 16,875 billion dinars should be provided. Therefore, the total amount of money needed for the imports of crude oil, oil derivatives, and natural gas is 102 billion dinars, or 8.5 billion per month. [figures as published]

VRHOVEC SPEAKS AT BAKARIC DEATH ANNIVERSARY

LD161847 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Zagreb, January 16 (TANJUG) -- The first anniversary of the death of prominent Yugoslav theoretician and politician Dr Vladimir Bakaric, one of the founders of the selfmanagement socialist practice, was commemmorated in Zagreb today, Monday.

At the commemmorative session attended by most prominent personalities of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia and its representatives in the federation top bodies, the Republic Central Committee president of Croatia, Josip Vrhovec, spoke on Bakaric's fifty-year revolutionary work. Bakaric was one of late President Tito's closest associates and his work particularly focused on the question of the party as an avantegarde and its separation from the state.

Vrhovec said that Bakaric's contribution to the Marxist theory in Yugoslavia was exceptional and stressed that Bakaric approached this subject from the standpoint of the Yugoslav practice and from what had been happening with socialism in the world.